The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891. NO. 44

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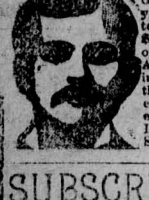

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

OVER.

The halcyon days are over, love,
The halcyon days are over.
There is no merry hum of bees
In the sere and scentless clover.
The dirgelike breeze sighs through the trees,
"The halcyon days are over."

All nature tells the story, love,
The halcyon days are over.
No bird note wakes the wood or plain,
Save the lone pipe of the plover.
While the dismal rain beats the refrain,
"The halcyon days are over."

The days that were long and sunny, love,
The halcyon days are over.
When you were the summer belle, and I
Your happy and favored lover.
Then why this sigh for days gone by,
The halcyon days now over?

For you are the prize I won, my love,
And bachelor days are over;
Yet somehow, on our wedding day,
The bells from old Hanover
Seemed to say in a merry way,
"For-ev-er-and-aye-ev-er-and-aye,
The-hal-cy-on-days-are-o-ver."
—Mrs. Jerome Hardcastle in New York Sun.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

During the summer vacation of 1878 I devoted my leisure to trout fishing, and for this purpose pushed away up into the wild, rocky region of northeastern Muskoka, Canada, far beyond the limit of any of my former explorations. In the vicinity of Bracebridge I engaged as "guide, philosopher and friend," an old Iroquois Indian who knew every inch of the territory over which, if his own account was to be believed, he had roamed for nearly eighty years.

One day as we sat smoking on the bank of a river, which my guide said was the Ashke-Muk, the old Indian pointed to a spot about twenty feet up the face of a precipice and said:

"You see that cave? Wonderful thing happen there once; me tell you about it."

I looked closely at the place indicated and saw, through a tangled maze of wild creepers, what appeared to be a dark hole, some three feet wide and five feet high. John said this was the entrance to a large cavern, the existence of which had been quite unknown to his tribe, formerly inhabiting the fertile plain, until revealed to them by the occurrence of events which he proceeded to relate. I will not attempt to follow the old man's vernacular, but give the legend in his own simple words as nearly as I can.

"A long, lone timg ago," said he, "when I was a very small boy, my people, a large band of the great Iroquois tribe, dwelt upon the good land, where we stopped last night. Game was plentiful in those days, both winter and summer. The river, then much bigger than now, was full of fish. My people raised much corn and were contented and happy. Where are they now? Gone! Gone! All gone but poor old John! The white man's rum and smallpox, the white man's ways have swept them from the earth.

"Our head chief, Matchedash, was a great warrior and ruled his people wisely and well. He had no sons and but one daughter, Minnekoma, beautiful as the morning sun, fleet of foot as a wild deer, with eyes like stars, and hair glossy as the raven's wing. All the young men of the tribe laid their gifts at her feet only to be rejected. But one brave, Ojetka, would not be repulsed. Far and near he sought for the choicest spoils of the chase and brought them to her wigwam; yet still she turned coldly away.

"Ojetka was a crafty, cunning warrior, and with rich presents bought the old chief over to espouse his cause. All was in vain. Minnekoma's face was hard toward him and she would not listen. Matchedash was much angered; but she was his only child and had great influence in the tribe, and he would not give her away against her will. None could tell why the maiden refused to marry, unless it might be that she had given her heart to a Huron lover; for some time before Thyendaga, a noted warrior of that tribe, with which the Iroquois were then at peace, had asked her in marriage and had offered her father great wealth in gifts; but the old chief spurned him away, saying that his daughter must wed only an Iroquois, and none of our tribe had seen the Huron since. Ojetka hid his grief and put on a careless air to throw Minnekoma off her guard, but all the time he was on the watch, and one evening when the sun was low he saw her leave the lodge and wander slowly away into the forest.

"Even Ojetka dared not be seen to follow or spy upon Minnekoma's movements, so he went off, at first another way, to the woods and then made a wide sweep to strike her trail. Soon he found this and crept along it, sure, slow and silent as a panther. In a little while he came to a clear spot, where had been an an old camp, and saw Minnekoma standing there with bowed head, listening. Pretty soon he heard the low call of a pigeon, and then Thyendaga stepped out from the other side and clasped the young squaw in his arms. Ojetka's heart burned with rage, and softly he drew an arrow to its head, but dared not shoot while the two stood together. Bimeby, they turned and came straight toward him, and now he let his arrow fly; but the starry eyes of Minnekoma had seen him! Quick as the lightning's flash she bent the Huron down, and the arrow passed over his head. Then out from his cover sprang Ojetka, and, whirling his tomahawk in the air, sent it fiercely at his rival's breast.

"But Thyendaga, tall and springy as a cedar, strong as an oak, was now ready, and the bright blade whistled by without hurt, and with his own tomahawk upraised in three great leaps he was upon his foe. His first blow struck the knife from Ojetka's hand and the next buried the ax in his brain. Down like a log he fell dead! Thyendaga shouted a cry of victory and stooped down to tear off the scalp, but at that moment was seized on all sides at once by six Iroquois, who were returning from a hunt and had come to the place of the fight just as Ojetka fell. Now they bound the prisoner between two warriors, and taking up the dead body set off to camp, singing the song of mourning as they went. Soon the council was called, and, although it was clearly shown that the Huron had killed in his own defense, he was condemned to die by running the gantlet. That night he was tied to a tree and guarded by three warriors; but he was well fed, and his legs were left unbound, so that he might be strong and make much sport when the time came.

"All night long Minnekoma watched for a chance to free him, but the guards slept not and the morning came. Then, when the sun was high, all the warriors and squaws and children went out to the plain to see the race for life. Two lines were formed, six feet apart, with fifty braves, face to face, in each line. At the top, where the prisoner was to start, were young men armed only with green rods and blunted spears; then came those armed with knives; and at the far end of the line stood old warriors with tomahawks and war clubs. The prisoner was to run between the lines, every man giving him a blow, and if he reached so far without falling, the warriors who bore the axes and clubs would surely kill him. The guards now led Thyendaga out, stripped him naked, except moccasins and breechcloth, and placed him at the head of the lines. He sang no death song, but looked proudly around upon his enemies.

"The word was given; the guards released him and closed up the gap behind. But the brave Huron, instead of running between the ranks, leaped with one mighty bound clear over the line to his left, and flew like the wind toward this cliff. The Iroquois were struck with wonder. No man had power to stir until Thyendaga had got far away, and then, raising the warwhoop, they all gave chase, spreading out like a fan as they ran. None had their bows, and even now Thyendaga was beyond the reach of arrows.

"Straight and fast as a hunted deer he leaped along, and when he came to the top of the rock above us, was the half of a mile ahead of his pursuers; but they could see him all the time, for few trees were here. Now he never stopped or looked back, but with a wild yell of defiance sprang far out from the edge of the rock, down, down into the deep waters below. In a little while the Iroquois, all crazy with anger, very much mad, came up. Thyendaga was not to be seen; and they could not get down to the river at this place. Some kept watch on the bank, while others ran two miles down to the gap and brought back canoes. Everywhere they searched, but no sign could they find of the Huron warrior; and all then knew that he was lying drowned at the bottom of the deep hole where no line could reach.

"In great shame they went back to the camp, and the squaws and little children made game of them. For had not their prisoner escaped and died without torture? But Minnekoma rejoiced because of this thing; though she greatly mourned for her lover. Every day she walked alone through the rocks and forests, always weeping and calling softly on the name of Thyendaga. None followed or gazed upon her grief, for they said: 'The maiden's heart is sore.'

"Two moons passed away and the leaves were falling, when one day she wandered off to the spot where Ojetka died. Here for a long time she stood, faintly and sorrowfully whispering to the soft wind again and again her lover's name. Suddenly, near at hand, she heard the rustle of leaves and the cooing of a wood dove, and Thyendaga himself stood before her. No words can tell her joy when she found it was indeed he, and not his spirit, as she thought. Quickly he led her to a safe hiding place until it should grow dark, and as they went along he told her how, when he leaped that day into the deep waters, he rose again and climbed up the vines into a cave (that one above us), which none but he knew of, before the Iroquois came to the river, and when the search was ended and the black night came down he escaped easily to his own people. Also he told her that his canoe was now concealed down the river, and he had come to bear her off as his wife.

"Minnekoma's heart was melted, and when great darkness fell upon the earth that night she went with the Huron chief away across the lake to his home. The next day all the Iroquois warriors looked for her in vain; but with great cunning they tracked the two footprints over bare rocks and through thick woods to the edge of the water. There they found marks of a canoe, and lying on the sand a chief's totem, which Matchedash well knew.

"'The Great Spirit,' said he, 'has saved Thyendaga, and he has borne off my daughter. We will make a new peace with the Hurons, for they are mighty and strong. It is good medicine.'

"So, next moon, he sent the wise men of his tribe with gifts of wampum and tobacco and costly furs to that people; for the old chief greatly loved his child. Thyendaga was now the head of the Hurons, and for the sake of his wife he accepted the gifts, and sent back many rich presents and kind words in return. Then all were happy. There was a long peace, and it was from the lips of Minnekoma that the Iroquois first knew of this cave I have shown you."

Poor old John told this little story with indescribable pathos, and it may be true. He lived for five years afterward, and if ever an Indian deserved to go to "The Happy Hunting Grounds," surely it was he.—W. Thompson in New York Ledger.

ADVERTISING IN ALL AGES.

Means of Announcing Wares Before the Day of the Newspaper.

The wise in the business world have for many ages availed themselves of the science of advertising. One of the most ancient modes of attracting public patronage was by means of public criers long before the age of printing. The mediæval criers used to carry a horn with which to fix the attention of the people when about to make a proclamation or publication. They formed a well organized body in France as early as the Twelfth century. Under a charter from Louis VII they were entitled to a penny for every time they blew their horns and could force themselves upon tavern keepers to cry their wares under a general statute. They at a very early period formed themselves into a corporation, and in 1258 obtained from Philip Augustus favorable statutes of the most tyrannical kind.

In England the public criers appear to have been a national institution at an early period. They cried all kinds of goods, and were sworn to tell "truly and well to the best of their ability and power." After a while the bellman or town crier was appointed for the benefit of the community at large. In most of the country towns of Great Britain, and even in London, there are still bellmen and parish criers, though their offices are little more than sinecures. The provincial crier's duties are of the most varied description, and relate to objects lost or found, sales by public auction or private contract, weddings, christenings or funerals.

But the bellman as a means of advertising has seen his last days. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago in England wagons were driven through the streets surmounted by revolving turrets on which were painted flaming announcements of coming events, and men on horseback rode up and down the principal thoroughfares with great bill boards strapped on either side of them to attract public attention.

The first regular newspaper, The Certain News of This Present Week, published in London in 1622, contained no advertisements; but in 1682 advertisements appeared in something like the present form in The Mercurius Politicus. Books were the articles earliest advertised. The great plague in London brought forth the first medical advertisements. In 1700 Addison, reviewing the advertisements of his time, speaks of their "cuts and figures." The London Times was established in 1788, but did little to reduce advertising to a system, though it demonstrated its value and importance. The first American daily journal, The Independent Gazette, of New York, in 1787, in its second year contained thirty-four advertisements. From that time on the growth of American advertising developed the fact that extensive advertising was a legitimate necessity to trade. The other great metropolitan papers founded since 1833 have greatly popularized advertising. A special feature adopted about this time was "business notices" and "special notices," commanding high prices.—Washington Star.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Subscribe for the ITEM.

No Spoked Wheels in 1841.

At this time there was not in California any vehicle except a rude California cart. The wheels were without tires, and were made by felling an oak tree and hewing it down till it made a solid wheel nearly a foot thick on the rim and a little larger where the axle went through. The hole for the axle would be eight or nine inches in diameter, but a few years' use would increase it to a foot. To make the hole an auger, gouge or chisel was sometimes used, but the principal tool was an ax. A small tree required but little hewing and shaping to answer for an axle. These carts were always drawn by oxen, the yoke being lashed with rawhide to the horns.

To lubricate the axles they used soap (that is one thing the Mexicans could make), carrying along for the purpose a big pail of soapsuds which was constantly put in the box or hole; but you could generally tell when a California cart was coming half a mile away by the squeaking. I have seen the families of the wealthiest people go long distances at the rate of thirty miles or more a day, visiting in one of these clumsy two wheeled vehicles. They had a little framework around it made of round sticks, and a bullock-hide was put in for a floor or bottom. Sometimes the better class would have a little calico for curtains and cover. There was no such thing as a spoked wheel in use then.—Gen. Bidwell in Century.

Views on Anæsthetics.

Dr. Horatio Wood shows by charts and the results of experiments that, contrary to the general belief, chloroform kills by paralyzing the respiration as well as the heart, and that ether kills by paralyzing the heart before respiration has ceased. He regards nitrous oxide as the safest anæsthetic—only one death having occurred out of 50,000 administrations. Ether is probably safer than chloroform in the ratio of one to three or one to five, and the best method of administering it is to use the inhaler made of cloth stretched across the wire frame which is surrounded by rubber or leather.

Plenty of fresh air should be mixed with the ether. Chloroform is probably more fatal on account of its greater specific gravity. It lies in the lungs and mixes slowly with the air, completely poisoning the nerve centers before oxygen can gain admission to the blood. It is less dangerous in hot climates, where it is more readily volatilized. Ether is more volatile and therefore less dangerous.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mamma's Only Blonde.

Said a minister: "To show you how peculiarly one young woman's mind worked I will tell you of a visit I made the other day to one of my parishioners. The eldest daughter of the house opened the door for me. It was my first call on them, as I had just assumed the charge, and was only becoming acquainted with the people.

"'How are you all?' I asked.

"'Oh, we're all right,' she replied, in the most cheery way.

"'I'm delighted to hear it,' I answered. 'So few families I call on are all right that it's a pleasure to enter one household where there is no sorrow.'

"'Oh, I forgot,' she replied with a flutter, 'we have only lately had a dreadful blow and loss.'

"'Indeed!' I said. 'I'm very sorry to hear that. What was it?'

"She went down into her handkerchief at once, and with difficulty sobbed out, 'Minnie, our little sister, died, and, oh—oh—oh, she was mamma's only blonde!'"—New York Tribune.

A White Deer Superstition.

The Indians have a theory that every white deer has a "mad stone" in its stomach. They believe that the "Great Spirit" places this stone in the white deer's stomach to absorb poisons which that delicate animal may take in while eating grass. In 1848 Capt. Wilson, of Alabama, killed a white doe. Knowing the Indian superstition he opened the animal, and found a spongy stone as large as a man's fist. This stone, as the property of W. B. Somers, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been used successfully in cases of hydrophobia and snake bite.—St. Louis Republic.

A Bad Sign.

Harassed Father—Mary, I have always thought that our son prided himself on his propensity for lying. Now I am sure of it.

Patient Mother—Poor Jack! What has he been doing now?

H. F.—I was with him in the basement this evening, and every time he passed the gas meter that boy touched his hat.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Model Invention.

Charley Fitz Dawdle—Great head has Dinkly! Invented a car starter and made a little fortune out of it.

Tom Hazbynthere (sadly)—Pity he couldn't invent a newspaper starter. That's what I'm after.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

FIRE DAMP'S VICTIMS.

Dreadful Disaster in Frick's Mine, Mount Pleasant, Penn.

Scores of Miners Perish in a Fiery Tomb.

A dispatch from Mount Pleasant, Penn., says: Fully 110 miners were suffocated by gas which exploded this morning in the mammoth shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, about ten miles from this place.

"We want volunteers to go down the shaft!" yelled a grimmy-faced man at the entrance to the Mammoth No. 1, a little after 9 o'clock this morning, as he flashed his torch in the the countenances of scores of men with blanched faces who crowded around.

There was no lack of response, for down in the earth lay the bodies of more than a hundred of their comrades. About 9 o'clock there had occurred the worst disaster ever known in a bituminous coal mine in the State of Pennsylvania. Mammoth was the scene of the catastrophe.

It is situated on the Sewickley branch of the Southwestern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are two mines, No. 1 and No. 2, belonging to the Frick Company. No. 1 is entered by a shaft, 107 feet deep, and No. 2 is entered by a slope. The mines are connected by interior workings.

Fire damp, the dread of coal miners, has always been remarkable at this place for its absence. No trace of it had ever been found in the mines, and for that reason the common coal diggers' lamp was used.

Early in the morning Fire Boss Wm. Smith had made his tour of the mines in accordance with the laws of the State, and had found everything apparently in order.

The men were ordered to work. One hundred and ten of them, it is estimated, went down the pit shaft, where in a short time they were to meet death. They went down with laughter and with jests.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock there was a dull rumble like distant thunder mutterings behind distant hills. Then a cloud of smoke and dust shot up the shaft of Mammoth No. 1 100 feet above the tall derrick.

It slowly settled, and for a few moments there was silence. Then the workers from Mammoth No. 2 began pouring out of the slope. All rushed toward the shaft of No. 1. Many of these men had been bruised and shaken up by the force of the explosion, but none were injured seriously.

Superintendent George Keighley called for volunteers, and at once twenty men stepped forward and were lowered down the shaft in the cage, which had not been injured by the explosion.

When the party reached the bottom of the shaft one glance and the odor of the deadly fire damp told the story. Death was stalking in the underground corridors. The party returned to the top of the shaft, and the ventilating fan, one of the most powerful in use at any coal mine, was at once started up at its utmost speed. Again Superintendent Keighley and his party went down. The force of the explosion was visible on every hand.

The coal wagons used in the mines were splintered to pieces in some cages, and in others several had been jammed together in a solid mass. Mules were seen which had been driven against the ribs of the workings with such force that their bodies lost all resemblance to living reality.

Here and there lay human bodies. Some were mutilated, and all were blackened by the flame which had swept through the works.

The bodies of those who had been killed by the effects of the explosion lay in distorted attitudes, while those of the others who had apparently escaped the flame and concussion, but had rushed from the rooms in which they were working into the flats and had succumbed to the stealthy suffocating fire damp, lay in sleeping attitudes. Some lay at full length, with heads resting upon their hands, as if asleep. Others were face downward, with their heads in pools of water.

One man had climbed into a wagon which had not been wrecked, and there, with his dinner bucket by his side, had laid down as if to dream.

Enough had been seen for experienced miners to know that all the men in flats Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the Mammoth mine had perished.

General Manager Thomas Lynch at once notified the managers of the other coal mines belonging to the Frick Company, and sent messengers to Mount Pleasant, Greensburg, Scottsdale, and surrounding towns for physicians.

Doctors Wilson, Painter, Brown, Myers, McCormack and Clark at once responded, and, while they could render no aid to the dead, took charge of the arrangement of the bodies, attended the rescuers who were overcome, while working in the mine still foul. They helped in many instances to distinguish traces of humanity in the heaps of debris.

When the news of the explosion was carried to the miners' families in the little houses dotted on the hillsides mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts rushed to the shaft. But the story was soon told. "All the men in flats Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are dead. As fast as we get their bodies out and they are identified and fixed for burial we will send them home," was what was told them. There was no loud expression of emotion. A sob could be heard here and there, and man or woman walked away with a bowed head, returning to a desolate home to await the arrival of the dead. The women bore the news heroically.

As soon as the mine experts had arrived a systematic plan for the recovery of the bodies was agreed upon. The first party went down the shaft to flat No. 4. Three hundred feet from the shaft they found a pile of earth, coal, wagons and human bodies which blocked further progress. This was tunneled through, and the party turned off at right angles along a haulage road, and at the extremity of this there was a man with his head blown off.

At this point several of the party, among them Superintendents Robert Ramsey and Laird, were overcome by the after damp and had to be carried back to purer air. The entrance to each room opening into three flats was hastily closed with brattices to give a clearer sweep to the air that was being forced into the mine. In the haulage roads of flat No. 4 thirty-five bodies were found, and fifteen were counted in one heap in flat No. 2.

One man had both legs blown off. The body of a boy was found with a stick driven through his arm. Time Boss Wm. Smith was torn almost to pieces. The big pumps, which lift tons of water at a time, were broken and scattered as if they had been made of straw.

It was only a few minutes after the explosion when the first body reached the surface. The body was still warm, but life was extinct. The next man brought up appeared to be still breathing, but the utmost exertions of the physicians failed to revive him. Then began the procession of the dead. All day long the victims were brought up.

A morgue was hastily improvised in a two-story frame structure formerly used as a residence by a superintendent. At 10 o'clock that night twenty-four bodies out of sixty had been recovered.

It has been estimated that there are sixty wives and families that are left wholly dependent on the charity of the world for sustenance by this disaster.

In fact, they are almost penniless, as the plant has not been running full for some time, and work has been exceedingly scarce since dullness has set in in the demand for coke.

Once or twice fires were discovered where the explosion had ignited small heaps of dry coal dust. For a time it was feared the horrors which attended the Dunbar disaster were to be duplicated.

Large quantities of water were turned on the flames, and after several hours of hard work they were extinguished. Then a bucket brigade was organized. Every little spark was suppressed before it could spring into flame.

The Mammoth plant embraces 509 ovens, one of the largest plants in the coke regions, but it is difficult of access. It is situated near the United Works, where an explosion recently destroyed the entire shaft.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

43D DAY.—The Aldrich closure resolution was displaced by a vote of thirty-five to thirty-four, and the Apportionment bill was taken up....The Army Appropriation bill was reported....Mr. Blair moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

44TH DAY.—The Journal of Thursday (covering the proceedings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday) was approved.... The credentials of Mr. Stanford and of Mr. Irby, as Senators-elect from California and South Carolina, for the term beginning March 4, 1891, were placed on file....The Apportionment bill was taken up....The Senate will meet hereafter daily at 11 A. M.

45TH DAY.—The House Apportionment bill was taken up. After a long debate, participated in by Senators Washburn, Davis, Gorman, Carlisle and others, the bill was laid aside....A conference report on the bill for a public building at Rockford, Ill., was agreed to, and the House bill, increasing to $75,000 the limit of cost for a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, was placed on the calendar.... The House bill to confirm agreements with the Sac and Fox nation of Indians and the Iowa tribe of Indians, of Oklahoma Territory, was passed....The conference report on the bill for a public building at Pueblo, Col., was agreed to. The appropriation is reduced from $400,000 to $250,000.

46TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General with a salary of $4000 a year....The Apportionment bill was passed without amendment, on a strict party vote....The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

47TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the Journal, as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom, who was formerly a member of that body.

48TH DAY.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Cameron for his new term....Mr. Cullom presented two resolutions of the House of Representatives in the Illinois Legislature. He said that they instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the Free Coinage bill and against the "Force bill"....The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and laid aside....The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up; but it was laid aside informally and pension bills on the calendar were proceeded with. There were 110 bills passed, among them bills giving pensions of $50 a month to the widows of General Buell, General Starkweather, Major Gordon, of the Fifth Cavalry; General Pelouse, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Brigadier-General Abraham Duryee and General Edward F. Noyes. Also the House bill granting a pension of $100 a month to General Franz Sigel. The bill to pension Mary Anne Dougherty was objected to and went over.

In the House.

41ST DAY.—The usual skirmish took place as to the reading and approval of the Journal, but it was finally approved—yeas 141, nays 107....The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

42D DAY.—The approval of the Journal occupied half an hour....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

43D DAY.—The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was approved without question.... The Senate resolution for the printing of 15,000 extra copies of the report of the Irrigation Commission on the irrigation of the arid lands was agreed to....The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of John H. McCarthy as Representative from the Seventh District of New York. Laid on the table....The House considered the Military Academy Appropriation bill, but no action was taken.

44TH DAY.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was debated After a rather stormy scene between the chairman (Mr. McComas, of Maryland,) and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, pertaining to a question of recognition, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. No quorum appearing in the House, that body, without disposing of the bill, adjourned.

45TH DAY.—At 12:10 o'clock the House as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom, adjourned. The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. McKinley, Mills, Dunnell, Holman, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Forney, Vandeveer, Blount and Snyder.

46TH DAY.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill passed without opposition. ....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill....Public business being suspended, the House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of the late Lewis Watson, of Pennsylvania.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proportion of Private Bills to Public Much Smaller Than Usual.

The percentage of bills introduced in Congress that reached the last stage of legislation—the approval or disapproval of the Executive—is very small. Up to recent date, including this session and last, 13,250 bills and 275 joint resolutions have been introduced in the House. Of this number 12,209 were put in last session. Of these 3515 have been considered by committees and reported to the House. Three thousand two hundred and forty-three were reported last session and 272 this session.

Of the 12,200 bills introduced last session only 1095 became laws. Of this number 364 were bills of public interest, the others private pension bills, claims, etc. During this session the total number of bills which have passed and received the signature of the President is sixty-five. Of these thirty-three were public bills and thirty-two private. This is a very unusual proportion, as ordinarily the number of private bills passed is four or five times greater than the public bills. The indications now are that the record of the Fifty-first Congress when finally made up will show that the number of bills introduced has been greater than in any other Congress, and the number passed will be smaller than in several other Congresses.

KANSAS'S NEW SENATOR.

Sketch of the Career of Senator Ingalls's Successor.

WILLIAM PFEFFER.

William Alfred Pfeffer, who succeeds Senator Ingalls in the United States Senate after March 4, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 10, 1831. He is a self-made man. His schooling was obtained between the ages of ten and fifteen, when he attended the public school seven months of each year. At the age of fifteen years he was made master of a small district school, and taught there until he was nineteen. In 1850 he caught the gold fever and went to California, where he remained two years. He made considerable money and returned to Pennsylvania in 1852. There he married Sarah Jane Barber and removed to Indiana. He engaged in farming near Crawfordsville. There business reverses impoverished him and he went to Southwest Missouri where he continued a farmer. At the breaking out of the war he left the State and he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers. He served until June 26, 1865, having been detailed principally on detached duty as Quartermaster, Adjutant and Judge Advocate. During the two latter years of his service he devoted himself to the study of the law. At the close of the war he settled at Clarksville, Tenn., practicing law. He remained at Clarksville until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a claim in Wilson County. He moved to Fredonia in 1872 and there established the Fredonia *Journal*, a weekly newspaper, at the same time continuing his law practice. Afterward he moved to Coffeyville, Coffey County, and established the Coffeyville *Journal*. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican and served one term. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880. In that year he moved to Topeka, assumed editorial control of the Kansas *Farmer*, and afterward bought the paper. He has been engaged in the publication of that paper ever since. Judge Pfeffer is an even six feet tall. He is quite as slim as Mr. Ingalls, being unusually narrow chested and lank of limb. Thick, black hair grows over his low, retreating forehead. His black eyes shine deep over a heavy, black beard, which reaches quite to his waist. His manner of speech is slow and deliberate, but not hesitating.

A SHORT REVOLT.

An Abortive Attempt to Create a Portuguese Republic.

A tremendous sensation was caused at Oporto, Portugal, by what may turn out to be a revolution against the authority of the Government. Three regiments of infantry, comprising a part of the garrison, openly revolted. The remainder of the garrison, including the Municipal Guard remains loyal to the Government. The population of Oporto held aloof from the movement. It is alleged that the object of the mutineers was to establish a Portuguese republic.

Shortly after the beginning of the revolt the insurgent troops and a portion of the Fiscal Guards, led by two non-commissioned officers, seized the Hotel de Ville, in Dom Pedro Square, and proposed to there and then declare a republic. However, a strong body of loyal troops, composed of artillery and fusileers, promptly surrounded and laid siege to the Hotel de Ville. When that building was well surrounded the artillery opened fire on it, and soon caused the bricks to fly about the heads of the insurgents, who defended the building. The bombardment of the Hotel de Ville by artillery was followed by a combined, well-led and cleverly directed infantry attack upon the insurgents' fortress. The fusileers behaved grandly, keeping up a rattling fire and advancing at the same time. The result was that, after a feeble resistance, the insurgents surrendered unconditionally. The loss on both sides was slight. The insurgents will be tried by court-martial, and, in all probability, the ringleaders will be shot.

The storekeepers have thrown down the barricades from the windows and doors of their houses, and everybody is congratulating everybody else that the insurgent outbreak was not so serious as people at first expected it would be.

A BATTLE TO THE DEATH.

Fierce Fight Between a Stallion and a Jackass.

A battle to the death took place a few days ago in Mercer County, Ky., between a valuable saddle stallion and a jackass belonging to William Thomas, a stock raiser. A mad dog bit Thomas's little boy and also the horse. The latter went mad, and kicking down the door of the jackass's stable began biting him. The jackass retaliated, and for fifteen minutes they fought, using teeth, heels and fore feet. Finally the jackass tore loose the stallion's left ear with his teeth, and the horse then bit a piece from the jackass's neck. This made the jackass more ferocious than ever, and, grabbing the lower part of the horse's neck in his teeth, he tore out his windpipe.

Even then the high-mettled stallion did not give up. Before falling he kicked the jackass on the hind leg, breaking it just below the hock, and then fell dead. The jackass indulged in a long, loud bray and went into his stable. He was covered with blood, and so fearfully wounded that his master killed him to put him out of misery.

A STATEMENT has been prepared at the Census Office showing the population of the District of Columbia by races. The statement shows that of the total population (230,392) 154,352 are whites, 75,927 colored, 19 Indians, 86 Chinese, and 8 Japanese. The total increase in ten years has been 52,778, and of this number 36,346 are whites and 16,431 colored.

KING KALAKAUA'S last official act was to give instructions regarding the treaty between Hawaii and the United States.

THE LABOR WORLD.

UPHOLSTERERS report that business is very dull.

COHOES, N. Y., has thirty-four knitting mills.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) bakers have abolished night work.

TROY, N. Y., has an eighty-three-year-old railroad engineer.

TWO adjoining cities seldom pay exactly the same wages.

THE Hebrew trades unions of New York City are fighting prison labor.

THE efforts of the Earl of Aberdeen to settle the Scotch railway strike failed.

VALPARAISO workmen have joined the insurgents in Chili; business is paralyzed.

THE Confederation of Industrial Organizations finished its work at Washington and adjourned.

ABOUT 20,000 unemployed men are now in Chicago, Ill., and some apprehension is left over the situation.

THE strike of the train dispatchers and conductors on the Chicago and Lake Erie Railroad was settled amicably.

THE labor organizations of Portugal will participate in the international demonstration for eight hours on May 1.

IT was decided in a New York court that ship-owners were liable to sailors for injuries received at the hands of superior officers.

IN England the gradual reduction of the hours of daily toil has been accompanied by the decrease of intoxication and a general betterment of the moral condition of wage-workers.

THE pay of hotel bell boys varies with the experience of the boy and the character of the house. It is nominal, as the boy is uniformed, lodged and boarded and of course is tipped by the guests.

THE carpenters and joiners are working eight hours in thirty-four cities of this country at present; in 240 cities the nine-hour work day prevails, while in sixteen cities the hours are from fifty-three to fifty-nine per week.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has gained 1928 members during the last six months, and it has a total membership of 19,800 at present, while the National Brotherhood of Railway Office Employes has 130,098 members.

THE Swiss workmen's congress has passed a resolution affirming the necessity of making ten hours' work the limit of a regular working day. The congress also resolved that Swiss workmen should observe May 11 as a "labor day" holiday.

THE London carpenters are at present agitating for forty-seven hours per week, at twenty cents an hour, overtime to be paid double, traveling expenses on jobs over four miles from the bosses' shop, no subletting nor piecework, suitable places to take meals.

IN Austria women are employed to carry the mortar and brick to the builders. They work from seven in the morning till six at night, with one hour at noon, and receive twenty cents a day. Most of these female hod-carriers are unmarried and homeless.

...nal Workingmen's Union, when revived, will have for its object the preventing of emigrants from working for less wages than the men to whose countries they emigrate. Bureaus of information and agitation are to be established in all the principal parts of Europe.

LABOR COMMISSIONER LEE MERIWETNER, of Missouri, has suggested the formation of an association for the protection of laboring men against dishonest employers, installment houses and similar impositions; and the labor organizations of the State are taking steps to carry out the suggestion.

THE number of work people engaged in American manufactures in 1880 was 2,730,000, and they averaged less than $1 a day. In the same year 8,000,000 farmers and farm hands received for their labor the average of $289. Taken collectively, the great mass of American producers received each about eighty-five cents per day.

THREE PERSONS BURNED.

A Fire in an Oil Village Destroys Most of the Business Portion.

A fire at an early hour on a recent morning nearly destroyed the entire business section of the village of Cygnet, in the Ohio oil regions. Michael Slattery, Conrad Maloney, and his daughter Gertrude were all burned to death. The fire began in a frame building occupied as a millinery store by Mrs. Conrad Maloney, and probably was started from a gas jet which was burning near the ceiling.

Those who lost their lives were sleeping over the millinery establishment. Mrs. Maloney and a five-year-old child, who were sleeping in a rear room back of the store, escaped in their night clothes.

From the millinery store the fire swept along the street, destroying the barber shop of William Davis, the grocery store of Hermann D. Hahn, the dry goods and clothing store of W. H. Belknap and the hardware and oil well supply store owned by Shaw, Kendall & Co., of Toledo.

At this point the fire burned itself out for want of material. In nearly all the buildings clerks were sleeping, and many of them had narrow escapes. The total loss will be about $80,000, with about $30,000 insurance.

A HORRIBLE ACT.

An Insane Widow Kills Her Two Children and Herself.

A dispatch from Horton, Kan., says: "News reached here of a horrible act of an insane woman who has been living on a farm seven miles west of here. Mrs. Henry Wysong was left a widow two years ago, with three children, the youngest four years of age. This winter she has been almost destitute. The fear of starvation so preyed on her mind that she attempted to kill her children and herself. The oldest, a boy of twelve, escaped from her after she had cut his throat with a knife, and then ran to a neighbor, giving the alarm. The neighbor hurried to the house, which he found in flames. The woman had killed the remaining two children, and after inflicting fatal wounds on herself had set fire to the house. The three charred bodies were found. The boy who escaped will live."

TRIPLE SUICIDE.

Tragic Results From a German Official's Dishonesty.

The story of a triple tragedy, the result of an official's dishonesty, has reached Berlin, Germany. Mayor Radegast, of Anhalt, was recently convicted of the charge of embezzling municipal funds, and fled to Leipsic. The wife and father-in-law of the Mayor were unable to bear the burden of his disgrace and both committed suicide. The Mayor, on learning of their death, was so greatly shocked that he killed himself.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A dozen church organs in New York city are now supplied with wind by electric motors.

Practical New York dairymen claim it has taken at least 10 1-2 pounds of milk on the average this season to make a pound of cheese.

Geologists have proved that the diamond mines in South Africa are situated in vents or chimneys varying from 70 to 1500 feet in diameter.

The production of metal aluminum by electrolysis at a cost little above that of tin is what some French chemists are sanguine of being able to accomplish.

The 300th asteroid was discovered on October 3d, 1890. The first was discovered January 1st, 1801, and the list has been increased by about 100 in the last ten years.

Experiments made not only in this country, but in Europe, indicate that the use of electric lights when applied for the growth of plants, can never be of any practical benefit.

Cuneiform tablets lately deciphered prove to be among the earliest astronomical records known, giving a minute account of Chaldean observations of the moon and the planets for the year 522 B. C.

A French chemist has shown that the potato called the "Richter imperator" is well fitted for the production of alcohol by distillation on a commercial scale and that the "draff" that results is readily eaten by cattle.

Experiments with electric headlights have proved successful beyond all reasonable expectations, and the only objection used is that light cannot be reflected round a sharp curve by the new, any better than the old lights.

Data of the trials of three large steamers, showing the comparative merits of large and small screws, show that propellers of small diameter have in each case proved the more economical and effective, both increasing the speed and decreasing the coal consumption.

Observations seem to show that a decrease in the earth's latitude is in progress, implying an alteration in the direction of the earth's axis. The fluctuation is thought to be due to a minute oscillation caused by some changes in the internal wars of the earth.

The amount of heat which the sun sends forth every second is calculated to be so great that it would require twelve quadrillions of tons of coal to produce it; an amount quite beyond the power of the common mind to grasp. The amount of water which it raises from the earth every minute is estimated at the enormous weight of thirty-seven thousand millions of tons.

One of the most excellent of recent innovations is the introduction of metal ceilings in place of wood and plaster. These ceilings do not shrink or burn like wood, they will not stain, crack or fall off like plaster, but being permanent, durable, fire-proof and ornamental, will eventually supersede both wood and plaster, besides being in the end far more economical than either.

Counterfeits of Postage Stamps.

Few people know how much counterfeiting is done in the line of postage stamps, and how profitable a business it is. Stamps are not counterfeited for the purpose of being used to transmit letters through the mails, but to be sold to collectors. Germany is the headquarters for this business, as in that country at least a score of men make their living by manufacturing and selling spurious stamps. Some are sold as unused stamps, but probably the majority are cancelled, the inexperienced believing that the cancellation marks are infallable indications of genuineness.

The rarer stamps are not often counterfeited, as those who buy them generally possess enough knowledge to detect anything but the best executed imitation. The counterfeits are usually printed from cheap wood cuts, and are used to make up packages to be sold to boys. Among collectors there are certain men who have a high reputation as detectors of counterfeits, and any one who obtains a rare stamp of the authenticity of which he is doubtful, sends it to one of them for examination.—[St. Louis Stamp Dealer.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "One Thing Lacking."

TEXT: "*One thing thou lackest.*"—Mark x., 21.

The young man of the text was a splendid nature. We fall in love with him at the first glance. He was amiable and frank and earnest and educated and refined and respectable and moral, and yet he was not a Christian. And so Christ addresses him in the words that I have read to you, "One thing thou lackest." I suppose that that text was no more applicable to the young man of whom I have spoken than it is appropriate to a large multitude of people in this audience. There are many things in which you are lacking. For instance, you are not lacking in a good home. It is perhaps no more than an hour ago that you closed the door, returning to see whether it was well fastened, of one of the best homes of this city. The younger children of the house already asleep, the older ones, hearing your returning footsteps, will rush to the door to meet you. And in these long evenings the children at the stand with their games, the wife plying the needle and you reading the book or the paper, you feel that you have a good home.

Neither are you lacking in the refinements and courtesies of life. You understand the polite phraseology of invitation, regard and apology. You have an appropriate apparel. I shall wear no better dress at the wedding than when I come to the marriage of the king's son. If I am well clothed on other occasions I will be so in a religious audience. However reckless I may be about my personal appearance at other times, when I come into a consecrated assemblage I shall have on the best dress I have. We all understand the proprieties of every-day life and the proprieties of Sabbath life.

Neither are you lacking in worldly success. You have not made as much money as you would like to make, but you have an income. While others are false when they say they have no income, or are making no money, you have never told that falsehood. You have had a livelihood, or you have fallen upon old resources, which is just the same thing, for God is just as good to us when He takes care of us by a surplus of the past as by present success. While there are thousands of men with hunger tearing at the throat with the strength of a tiger's paw, not one of you is hungry. Neither are they lacking in pleasant friendship. You have real good friends. If the scarlet fever should come to-night to your house you know very well who would come in and sit up with the sick one; or, if death should come, you know who would come in and take your hand tight in theirs with that peculiar grip which means "I'll stand by you;" and, after the life is fled from the loved one, take you by the arm and lead you into the next room, and while you are gone to Greenwood they would stay in the house and put aside the garments and the playthings that might bring to your mind too severely your great loss. Friends? You all have friends.

Neither are you lacking in your admiration of the Christian religion. There is nothing that makes you so angry as to have a man malign Christ. You get red in the face, and you say, "Sir, I want you to understand though I am not myself a Christian, I don't like such things said as that in my store;" and the man goes off, giving you a parting salutation, but you hardly answer him. You are provoked beyond all bounds. Many of you have been supporters of religion and have given more to the cause of Christ than some who profess His faith. There is nothing that would please you more than to see your son or daughter standing at the alter of Christ, taking the vows of the Christian.

It might be a little hard on you, and might make you nervous and agitated for a little while, but you would be man enough to say: "My child, that is right. Go on. I am glad you haven't been kept back by my example. I hope some day to join you." You believe all the doctrines of religion. A man out yonder says, "I am a sinner." You respond, "So am I." Some one says, "I believe that Christ came to save the world." You say, "So do I." Looking at your character, at your surroundings, I find a thousand things about which to congratulate you, and yet I must tell you in the love and fear of God, and with reference to my last account, "One thing thou lackest."

You need, my friends, in the first place, the element of happiness. Some day you feel wretched. You do not know what is the matter with you. You say, "I did not sleep last night. I think that must be the reason of my restlessness;" or, "I have eaten something that did not agree with me, and I think that must be the reason." And you are unhappy. Oh, my friends, happiness does not depend upon physical condition. Some of the happiest people I have ever known have been those who have been wrapped in consumption, or stung with neuralgia, or burning with the slow fire of some fever.

I shall never forget one man in my first parish, who in excruciation of body cried out: "Mr. Talmage, I forget all my pain in the love and joy of Jesus Christ. I can't think of my sufferings when I think of Christ." Why, his face was illumined. There are young men in this house who would give testimony to show that there is no happiness outside of Christ, while there is great joy in His service. There are young men who have not been Christians more than six months who would stand up to-night, if I should ask them, and say in those six months they have had more joy and satisfaction than in all the years of their frivolity and dissipation. Go to the door of that gin shop to-night, and when the gang of young men come out ask them whether they are happy. They laugh along the street, and they jeer and they shout, but nobody has any idea they are happy.

I could call upon the aged men in this house to give testimony. There are aged men here who tried the world, and they tried religion, and they are willing to testify on our side. It was not long ago that an aged man arose in a praying circle and said: "Brethren, I lost my son just as he graduated from college, and it broke my heart; but I am glad now he is gone. He is at rest, escaped from all sorrow and from all trouble. And then, in 1857, I lost all my property, and you see I am getting old, and it is rather hard upon me; but I am sure God will not let me suffer. He has not taken care of me for seventy-five years now to let me drop out of His hands."

I went into the room of an aged man—his eyesight nearly gone, his hearing nearly gone—and what do you suppose he was talking about? The goodness of God and the joys of religion. He said: "I would like to go over and join my wife on the other side of the flood, and I am waiting until the Lord calls me. I am happy now. I shall be happy there." What is it that gave that aged man so much satisfaction and peace? Physical exuberance? No, it has all gone. Sunshine? He cannot see it. The voices of friends? He cannot hear them. It is the grace of God, that is brighter than sunshine and that is sweeter than music. If a harpist takes a harp and find that all the strings are broken but one string, he does not try to play upon it. Yet here I will show you an aged man the strings of whose joy are all broken save one, and yet he thrums it with such satisfaction, such melody that the angels of God stop the swift stroke of their wings and hover about the place until the music ceases. Oh, religion's "ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." And if you have not the satisfaction that is to be found in Jesus Christ, I must tell you, with all the concentrated emphasis of my soul: "One thing thou lackest."

I remark, again, that you lack the elements of usefulness. Where is your business? You say it is No. 45 such a street, or No. 260 such a street, or No. 300 such a street. My friend immortal, your business is wherever there is a tear to be wiped away or a soul to be saved. You may, before coming to Christ, do a great many noble things. You take a loaf of bread to that starving man in the alley, but he wants immortal bread. You take a pound of candles to that dark shanty. They want the light that springs from the throne of God, and you cannot take it because you have it not in your own heart. You know that the flight of an arrow depends very much upon the strength of the bow, and I have to tell you that the best bow that was ever made was made out of the cross of Christ; and when religion takes a soul and puts it on that, and pulls it back and lets it fly, every time it brings down a Saul or Goliath

There are people here of high social position, and large means, and cultured minds, who, if they would come into the kingdom of God, would set the city on fire with religious awakening. Oh, hear you not the more than million voices of those in these two cities who are unconverted? Voices of those who in these two cities are dying in their sins? They want light. They want bread. They want Christ. They want heaven. Oh, that the Lord would make you a flaming evangel! As for myself, I have sworn before high heaven that I will preach this gospel as well as I can, in all its fullness, until every fiber of my body, and every faculty of my mind, and every expression of my soul is exhausted. But we all have work to do. I cannot do your work, nor can you do my work. God points us out the places where we are to serve, and yet are there no people in this house who are thirty, forty, fifty and sixty years of age, and yet have not begun the great work for which they were created? With every worldly equipment, "One thing thou lackest."

Again, you lack the element of personal safety. Where are those people who associated with you twenty years ago? Where are those people that fifteen years ago used to cross South ferry or Fulton ferry with you to New York? Walk down the street where you were in business fifteen years ago and see how all the signs have changed. Where are the people gone? How many of them are landed in eternity I cannot say, but many, many. I went to the village of my boyhood. The houses were all changed. I passed one house in which once resided a man who had lived an earnest, useful life, and he is in glory now. In the next house a miser lived. He devoured widows' houses, and spent his whole life in trying to make the world worse and worse. And he is gone—the good man and the miser both gone to the same place. Ah, did they go to the same place? It is an infinite absurdity to suppose them both in the same place. If the miser had a harp, what tune did he play on it?

Oh, my friends, I commend you to this religion as the only personal safety! When you die, where are you going to? When we leave all these scenes, upon what scenes will we enter? When we were on shipboard, and we all felt that we must all go to the bottom, was I right in saying to one next me: "I wonder if we will reach heaven if we do go down to-night?" Was I wise or unwise in asking that question? I tell you that man is a fool who never thinks of the great future.

If you pay your money you take a receipt. If you buy land you record the deed. Why? Because everything is so uncertain, you want it down in black and white, you say. For a house and lot twenty-five feet front by one hundred feet deep, all security; but for a soul vast as eternity nothing, nothing! If some man or woman standing in some of these aisles should drop down, where would you go to? Which is your destiny? Suppose a man is prepared for the future world, what difference does it make to him whether he goes to his home to-day or goes into glory? Only this difference—If he dies he is better off. Where he had one joy on earth he will have a million in heaven. When he has a small sphere here he will have a grand sphere there. Perhaps it would cost you sixty, or one hundred, or one hundred and fifty dollars to have your physical life insured, and yet free of charge I offer you insurance on your immortal life, payable not at your decease, but now and to-morrow and every day and always.

My hope in Christ is not so bright as many Christians, I know, but I would not give it up for the whole universe, in one cash payment, if it were offered me. It has been so much comfort to me in time of trouble, it has been so much strength to me when I have been assailed, it has been so much rest to me when I have been perplexed, and it is around my heart such an incasement of satisfaction and blessedness that I can stand here before God and say: "Take away my health, take away my life, take everything rather than rob me of this hope, this plain, simple hope which I have in Jesus Christ, my Lord. I must have this robe when the last chill strikes through me. I must have this light when all other lights go out in the blast that comes up from the cold Jordan. I must have this sword with which to fight my way through all those foes on my way heavenward."

When I was in London I saw there the wonderful armor of Henry VIII. and Edward III. And yet I have to tell you that there is nothing in chain mail or brass plate or gauntlet or halberd that makes a man so safe as the armor in which the Lord God clothes His dear children. Oh, there is a safety in religion! You will ride down all your foes. Look out for that man who has the strength of the Lord God with him. In olden times the horsemen used to ride into battle with lifted lances, and the enemy fled the field. The Lord on the white horse of victory and with lifted lances of divine strength rides into the battle, and down goes the spiritual foe, while the victor shouts the triumph through the Lord Jesus Christ. As a matter of personal safety, my dear friends, you must have this religion.

I apply my subject to several classes of people before me. First, to that great multitude of young people in this house. Some of these young men are in boarding houses. They have but few social advantages. They think that no one cares for their souls. Many of them are on small salaries, and they are cramped and bothered perpetually, and sometimes their heart fails them. Young man, to-night at your bedroom door on the third floor you will hear a knock. It will be the hand of Jesus Christ, the young man's friend, saying, "Oh, young man, let Me come in; I will help thee, I will comfort thee, I will deliver thee." Take the Bible out of the trunk if it has been hidden away. If you have not the courage to lay it on the shelf or table, take the Bible that was given to you by some loved one, take it out of the trunk and lay it down on the bottom of the chair, then kneel down beside it, and read and pray and pray and read until all your disturbance is gone and you feel that peace which neither earth nor hell can rob you of. Thy father's God, thy mother's God, waits for thee, O young man. "Escape for thy life!" Escape now! "One thing thou lackest!"

But I apply this subject to the aged—not many here—not many in any assemblage. People do not live to get old. That is the general rule. Here and there an aged man in the house. I tell you the truth. You have lived long enough in this world to know that it cannot satisfy an immortal nature. I must talk to you more reverentially than I do to these other people, while at the same time I speak with great plainness. Oh, father of the weary step, Oh, mother bent down under the ailments of life, has thy God ever forsaken thee? Through all these years who has been your best friend? Seventy years of mercies! Seventy years of food and clothing! Oh, how many bright mornings! How many glorious evening hours you have seen! Oh, father, mother, God has been very good to you. Do you feel it? Some of you have children and grandchildren; the former cheered your young life, the latter twine your gray locks in their tiny fingers. Has all the goodness that God has been making pass before you produced no change in your feelings, and must it be said of you, notwithstanding all this, "One thing thou lackest?"

Oh, if you could only feel the hand of Christ smoothing the cares out of wrinkled faces! Oh, if you could only feel the warm arm of Christ steadying your tottering steps! I lift my voice loud enough to break through the deafness of the ear while I cry out, "One thing thou lackest." It was an importunate appeal a young man made in a prayer meeting when he rose up and said: "Do pray for my old father. He is seventy years of age, and he don't love Christ." That father passed a few more steps on in life, and then he went down. He never gave any intimation that he had chosen Jesus. It is a very hard thing for an old man to become a Christian. I know it is. It is so hard a thing that it cannot be done by any human work; but God Almighty can do it by His omnipotent grace; He can bring you at the eleventh hour—at half-past eleven—at one minute of twelve He can bring you to the peace and the joys of the glorious gospel.

I must make application of this subject also to those who are prospered. Have you, my friends, found that dollars and cents are no permanent consolation to the soul? You have large worldly resources, but have you no treasures, no heaven? Is an embroidered pillow all that you want to put poor dying head on? You have heard people all last week talk about earthly values. Hear a plain man talk about the heavenly. Do you not know it will be worse for you, O prospered man, if you reject Christ, and reject Him finally—that it will be worse for you than those who had it hard in this world, because the contrast will make the discomfiture so much more appalling? As the hart bounds for the water brooks, as the roe speeds down the hillside, speed thou to Christ. "Escape for thy life, look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain lest thou be consumed!"

I must make my application to another class of persons—the poor. When you cannot pay your rent when it is due, have you nobody but the landlord to talk to? When the flour has gone out of the barrel, and you have not ten cents with which to go to the baker, and your children are tugging at your dress for something to eat, have you nothing but the world's charities to appeal to? When winter comes, and there are no coals, and the ash barrels have no more cinders, who takes care of you? Have you nobody but the overseer of the poor? But I preach to you a poor man's Christ. If you do not have in the winter blankets enough to cover you in the night, I want to tell you of Him who had not where to lay His head. If you lie on the bare floor, I want to tell you of Him who had for a pillow a hard cross, and whose foot bath was the streaming blood of His own heart.

Oh, you poor man! Oh, your poor woman! Jesus understands your case altogether. Talk it right out to Him to-night. Get down on your floor and say: "Lord Jesus Christ, Thou wast poor and I am poor. Help me. Thou art rich now, and bring me up to Thy riches!" Do you think God would cast you off? Will He? You might as well think that a mother would take the child that feeds on her breast and dash its life out, as to think that God would put aside roughly those who have fled to Him for pity and compassion. Yea, the prophet says, "A woman may forget her sucking child, that she would not have compassion on the son of her womb, but I will not forget thee."

If you have ever been on the sea you have been surprised in the first voyage to find there are so few sails in sight. Sometimes you go along two, three, four, five, six and seven days, and do not see a single sail, but when a vessel does come in sight the sea glasses are lifted to the eye, the vessel is watched, and if it come very near then the captain, through the trumpet, cries loudly across the water, "Whither bound?" So you and I meet on the sea of life. We come and we go. Some of us have never met before. Some of us will never meet again. But I hail you across the sea, and with reference to the last great day, and with reference to the two great worlds, I cry across the water: "Whither bound? whither bound?"

I know what service that craft was made for, but hast thou thrown overboard the compass? Is there no helm to guide it? Is the ship at the mercy of the tempest? Is there no gun of distress booming through the storm? With priceless treasures—with treasures aboard worth more than all the Indies—wilt thou never come up out of the trough of the sea? O Lord God, lay hold of that man! Son of God, if thou wert ever needed anywhere, thou art needed here. There are so many sins to be pardoned. There are so many wounds to be healed. There are so many souls to be saved. Help, Jesus! Help, Holy Ghost! Help, ministering angels from the throne! Help, all sweet memories of the past! Help, all prayers for our future deliverance! Oh, that now, in this the accepted time and the day of salvation, you would hear the voice of mercy and live! Taste and see that the Lord is gracious.

In this closing moment of the service, when everything in the house is so favorable, when everything is so still, when God is so loving and heaven is so near, drop your sins and take Jesus. Do not cheat yourself out of heaven. Do not do that. God forbid that at the last, when it is too late to correct the mistake, a voice should rise from the pillow or drop from the throne, uttering just four words—four sad, annihilating words, "One thing thou lackest."

GIRLS do have some advantages, anyway! Of 500,000 girl babies born in Massachusetts 364,222 reach the budding age of fifteen. Of the same number of boys only 350,430 reach that age. In the happy land of New Jersey, where there are fewer factories and more peaches and sweet potatoes, both babies have a better chance and the figures stand 368,311 and 378,293.

BEFORE the railroads and street cars were in use in India there were seven different castes in cities like Bombay which could not ride in the same vehicle with each other. This has all been knocked in the head, and the only struggle between them is to get the best seat.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 8.

Lesson Text: "Ahab's Covetousness," I Kings, xxi., 7-16—Golden Text: Luke xii., 16—Commentary.

1. "And it came to pass after these things." The previous chapter gives a record of two remarkable victories of Arab and his army over the king of Syria and his army; the army of Ahab being like two little flocks of kids before the Syrians, who filled the country (xx., 27); but it was all the work of God, that Ahab might know that God was Jehovah (xx., 13, 28), and act accordingly. Ahab is, however, so little in sympathy with God that he after all made friends with the king of Syria, and let him escape. For this he was rebuked by a prophet, and went to his house heavy and displeased (xx., 42, 43).

"Naboth the Jezreelite." We are now introduced to a man who is mentioned only in this chapter and in II Kings ix. His name is given here nineteen times, and six times it is Naboth the Jezreelite. Naboth signifies "prominent," and Jezreel "the seed of God," so that we find the seed of God prominent hard by the palace of ungodly Ahab. That a wicked person, hating God and His ways, should have such a contrast so close to him is too much for wicked flesh to stand, and, like Cain, he is troubled by it.

2. "Give me thy vineyard * * * because it is near unto my house." A righteousness life is a constant rebuke to unrighteousness and cannot be tolerated, especially when the spirit of God is striving with the inpenitent as He was with Ahab.

3. "The Lord forbideth me that I should give the inheritence of my fathers unto thee." Although Ahab offered him a better vineyard or its full value in money, this is his reply. Naboth fears Jehovah, but does not fear Ahab, and the inheritance of his fathers is more to him than money or than any other inheritance. Had he been like Esau he would have sold it cheap.

4. "And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased." In the last chapter we saw him in his house, heavy and displeased because the Lord by the prophet had rebuked him; and now he is in the same place and in the same state of mind because the Lord has again rebuked him through Naboth. Had he frequented the house of the Lord and in his trouble gone like Elijah into the sanctuary (Ps. lxxiii, 17) he would have found a cure for his sadness; but he was not that kind of a man. He lived for Ahab and Ahab's will and Ahab's way, and whatever interfered with that cast him down.

5. "Why is thy spirit so sad?" "Sad" is just the same word as "heavy" in verse 4 and xx., 43, and it is only found these three times in the Bible. This is his wife's question to him. He will not find help in the right direction from her, for she incited him to sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord (verse 25).

6. "I will not give thee my vineyard." He rehearses to her his request of Naboth and this, Naboth's reply. Thank God for all who say to the world, the flesh and the devil: I am the Lord's property, you cannot have me or anything belonging to me; and no money nor any other inducement can persuade me to give to any but my Lord that which is truly and only His.

7. "I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite." Thus speaks this woman of Satan, this defier of the true God and His servants. She talks like the devil himself when he said to our Lord Jesus, "All this will I give thee, * * * to whomsoever I will I give it" (Luke iv., 6).

8. "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal." Thus did Haman, another adversary of the people of God (Esth. iii., 12). Thus will the beast and the false prophet act in the power of the dragon, that old serpent, the devil, in the last days before Jesus comes in His glory (Rev. xiii., 4, 7, 15, etc.). In all ages "the wicked watcheth the righteous and seeketh to slay Him" (Ps. xxxvii., 32), and it shall continue so till Jesus comes.

9. "Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people." Or as in R. V. margin, "at the head of the people." A child of God may conclude that something is wrong when the enemies of God do him an honor or in any way set him on high. When God elevates a man as He did Joseph and David and Daniel He is able to keep them; yet see how Satan shot at them and sought their ruin.

10. "And set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him." "Sons of Belial" signify worthless, reckless, lawless fellows. They abound everywhere, and are ready to every evil work.

11, 12 "And the men of his city * * * did as Jezebel had sent unto them." Were the servants of Christ only half as ready and obedient as the servants of the adversary, how the name of Christ would be magnified, God glorified, the elect church called out and the kingdom hastened. These men did just what Jezebel said—took her to mean what she said and went about it. So many of the professed followers of Jesus cannot believe that He means what He says, and will not do as He says.

13. "Naboth did blaspheme God and the king." This is the lie which these false witnesses give utterance to. Naboth could say with David and with Jesus: "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not. They hate me without a cause" (Ps. xxxv., 11; lxix., 4; Matt. xxvi., 59-61; John xv., 25).

"They stoned him with stones that he died." It would seem from II Kings ix., 25, that his sons also were murdered. Thus in later days they stoned Stephen and Paul (Acts vii., 59 xiv., 19). The same hatred of God and His seed murdered Jesus, and has in various cruel ways put to death multitudes of those who believe in Him. And it seems to human sight so strange; but we must wait. God is love. A God of love can do no wrong.

14. "Naboth is stoned, and is dead." Or, as in the next verse, "Naboth is not alive, but dead." Satan had done his worst. Jesus taught His disciples not to fear those who could only kill the body. The Spirit, through Paul, says that "to die is gain," "to depart and be with Christ is far better." Jesus tells us that when Lazarus died the angels carried him—not his poor, corrupting body, but himself, apart from the frail tabernacle in which he had been sojourning—to Abraham's bosom; and He said to the thief on the cross: "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise."

15. "Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite which he refused to give thee for money." Thus speaks Jezebel to her heavy and displeased husband. The prominent seed of God is no longer in his way as a rebuke to him, and the coveted vineyard is now his without money.

16. "Ahab rose up to go down to the vineyard * * * to take possession of it." But he is not prepared to hear the fearful tidings which await him from the Lord by the mouth of him whom he is pleased to term his enemy. The Lord has seen it all. "Dogs shall lick thy blood," "dogs shall eat Jezebel" (verses 19-23); fearful words, but fulfilled in due time most literally (xxii., 38; II Kings ix., 35, 36). Covetous and God-defying men and women may seem to accomplish their purposes and triumph over the righteous, but there is a God who sees and hears and will do right.—*Lesson Helper.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

NOT BROKEN, BUT CRACKED.

'Twas a set of resolutions,
As fine as fine could be,
And signed in painstaking fashion,
By Nettie, and Joe and Bee;
And last in the list was written,
In letters broad and dark
(To look as grand as the others),
"Miss Baby Grace, her mark!"

"We'll try all ways to help mother,
We won't be selfish to each other;
We'll say kind words to every one;
We won't tie pussy's feet for fun;
We won't be cross and snarly, too;
And all the good we can we'll do."

"It's just as easy to keep them,"
The children gayly cried;
But mamma, with a smile, made answer,
"Wait darlings, till you're tried."
And truly, the glad, bright New Year
Wasn't his birthday old,
When three little sorrowful faces
A sorrowful story told.

"And how are your resolutions?"
We asked of the Baby Grace,
Who stood with a smile of wonder
On her dear little dimpled face.
Quick came the merry answer—
She never an instant lacked—
"I don't fink much of 'em's broken,
But I dess 'em's about all cracked."

—[Times-Democrat.

SEVEN THIRSTY ELEPHANTS.

One day a circus and menagerie train halted at the railway station on its way through a town. Of course there was great curiosity among the railroad men to inspect this queer special train, and among others the engineer and the fireman of one of the locomotives in the yard left their posts for a short time to see the different menagerie cars.

When they came back and were ready to move their locomotive, they noticed that the cover of the water-tank was open. Further, they luckily discovered that the tank was nearly empty—although it had been full to the brim when they left it.

Such an extraordinary thing had never happened before! No wonder there was great surprise on all sides; every one knew the tank was full when the men had left it; in fact, some of the "hands" had seen it filled, neither was there a leak in it, and yet, the tank was empty. The question was, where had the water gone?

Seven thirsty elephants, shut up all night in a car that gave them hardly room to move; their warm bodies fairly touching one another, a paltry allowance of water to quench their thirst, and then, to be left standing on the hot railroad-track, the sun's rays pouring down upon the roof of the car, and with only such air as could come through the small open windows! Was it any wonder, when their keen scent told them water was near, that they should search for it? How were they to know that it was not there for their convenience. At any rate, no sooner were the men gone, when through a small window of the elephant car the dusky trunk of an elephant made its way, sinuously out. Another followed its example, then another, until seven trunks had felt and snuffed around, over engine, tender and coal. What they sought was not there; but they still kept moving about, and, coming to the water-tank, one of them stopped, felt all over the cover, and at last managed to get the finger-like end under the edge of the cover. Then slowly and carefully it was opened; when, behold! there was what the elephants wanted—water, and plenty of it. The owner of that particular trunk took a long draught, its companions meanwhile shoving and pushing one another in their anxiety to drink. One after another they filled their trunks with the cool water and poured it down their dry, parched throats. How grateful! How refreshing! After the long, dusty ride, with what keen enjoyment they squirted the water over their tired, hot bodies, until they were cool and comfortable.

The mystery of the empty tank was a mystery but a short time. The keeper of the elephants on visiting the car had found it and the elephants deluged with water. A few inquiries, and the matter was explained to everyone's satisfaction.—[St. Nicholas.

A Difference.

Mother—Ella, you have been playing all the afternoon with those toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you.

Daughter—But, mamma, I am not playing with the soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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HON. SAMUEL BUTLER, ex-state treasurer, died at his home in West Chester, Sunday afternoon.

SERMONS on the uncertainty of life have had many apt illustrations during the past ten days.

MCKINLEY, or Sherman, would make a fit successor to William Windom, late Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Blair county Republican committee on Saturday passed resolutions censuring United States Senator, J. Donald Cameron, for voting with the Democrats for the postponement of the Federal Election bill.

THE Mifflintown *Herald*, edited by the most independent and largest hearted man in the Juniata valley, William M. Allison, hasentered upon its 13th year. Bro. Allison, may the 13th be not unlucky (even in office seeking) to you.

THE Altoona *Tribune* (daily)last week completed the fifteenth year of its existence. The *Tribune* is sworn by in every newspaper office in the Juniata valley, It is reliable, fearless and enterprising. Its average daily circulation of 3770 during the month of January attests its popularity with the masses. Long live the *Tribune*.

THE citizens of Harrisburg will hold a mass meeting in grace Methodist Episcopal church, that city, on the evening of February 6, for the purpose of protesting against the growing disregard of the Sabbath as a day of rest, and especially against the opening of the Columbian exposition on that day. Governor Pattison will preside. Similiar meetings ought to be held in every city, town and village in the United States.

The New Dictionary.

The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which as a distinguishing title bears the name of INTERNATIONAL.

The publishers have expended in the ten years over $300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating and typesetting and electrotyping alone.

This new Dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste, and social refinment. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, the purchase of WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation the more they will appreciate its aid and worth.

One Baby's Capacity.

A Mount Airy (Md.) special to the Baltimore *American*, dated January 15th says: Leo, the 11 months-old baby of Oscar M. Spurrier, register of Mount Airy district, swallowed a number of needles, pins, buttons, etc., on Saturday morning last when Mrs. Spurrier was doing her usual cleaning up for Sunday. About 10 o'clock she placed the little fellow in an adjoining room on the floor to play while she did her work. She gave him a glance quite often to see that he did not go near the stove. She saw that he was quiet and contented beyond the table, and considered him quite safe from harm. She did not notice that he had pulled off the table spread, with the sewing basket on it. The little fellow swallowed paper, buttons tacks and even took pins from a paper and swallowed them without complaining.

The mother later on discovered what had been done. She examined his mouth and found nothing in it and felt sure that he had not swallowed anything, until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the child cried with pain and emitted from its mouth a number of buttons and pins. Dr. Ben Todd was immediately sent for, but could not do anything much beyond giving an emetic and letting nature take its course. Within thirty-six hours afterward the little fellow emitted sixty-six various articles. They had to keep moving the little fellow almost constantly, and he bore the pain heroically, scarcely crying. At 8 o'clock the next morning he was quietly sleeping and it is hoped the worst is over. Here is a list of the things he swallowed; Eighteen pins, four needles, eight tacks (tinned), seven wads or particles of paper,two wads or particles of muslin, eight china buttons, one shoe button, one piece of bark, five pieces of cork, one piece of feather one piece match, one shank button, two pieces of chips, one piece of wrapped cotton

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1891—David Barnet will sell at his residence in Tod township, personal property consisting of 3 horses, 1 colt, 2 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 3 shotes, 14 head of sheep, threshing machine, wagons, grain drill, horse rake, 2 mowers, plows, harrows, collars, bridles, saddle, hay fork and fixtures, chains, smithing tools, etc. Also, household goods consisting of cook stove and fixtures, 1 parlor organ, and many other article too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. See large bills.

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

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Men's Ready-made Clothing at Cost

and a lot of Men's Pants from $1.00 up. He has Overalls from 50 cents up. Boys' Waists at 25 cents, and a big line of Hats and Caps at cost.

Just let us mention here that Logan has a lot of Women's Shoes that he must sell. He offers them at cost.

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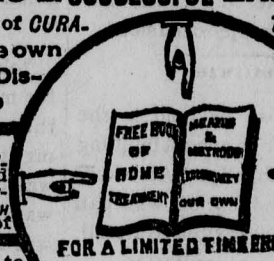

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As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

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THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is a large, 16-page, 64-column journal, issued twice a month, at PHILADELPHIA, PA., and SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. It is the handsomest, best and cheapest agricultural and home journal in the United States, leading all others in circulation and influence, printing a QUARTER MILLION COPIES every issue, and is recognized by leading agriculturists as an authority on all that pertains to the farm. Address letters plainly to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and leftsame with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

SPECIAL SALE.

Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Rubber Boots, 2½ to 7, $1.75
Misses' " " 12 to 2, 1.25
Child's, " " 8 to 10, 1.00

Boys' Extra Heavy Rubber Boots, 2 to 6, $2.50.

Big Bargains.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Toboggans.

Men's extra heavy Scotch Caps, 48c., Men's Fur Caps, $1.10, worth $1.50. Boys' Plush Caps. 50c. Misses' Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, 25c. —regular price. $1.25. Do not miss this bargain. Misses' Plaid Nelly Bly Caps reduced to 25c.

Ladies' extra heavy Domestic Flannel Shirts only 75c.

Gents' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Ladies' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00 Large line Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at 50c., worth 60c.

Large line Canton, Domstic and All-Wool Flannels.

Ladies' and Gents' Mufflers, extra large, at 25c.

Children's Knit Jackets at 50c.
" Muffs and Capes at $1.50

Henrietta Cloth (brown and black only), 30c. All-wool Cloth, 60c., reduced to 45c.

Largest assortment Men's Overshirts ever shown in town. Prices very low.

Men's Leather Boots, $1.65 up. Men's special Grain Leather Boots, reduced to $2.50. Boys' Leather Boots, 3 to 5, $1.40. Children's Leather Boots, 8 to 11, only $1.00

Horse Blankets, $2.25 per pair. Haps, $1.00 up. Blankets very cheap.

This is something you can't afford to miss: Men's Jackets and Vests, only $4.00. Big reduction in Men's Overcoats and Suits.

20 boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 " Ondura "
5 bags Muscatil "
10 " new Lima Beans.

We expect your custom by giving you rock bottom prices. Anything you want in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets. Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Groceries,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Coal, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Cured Meats,

Etc., Etc.

B. O'Connor & Sons!

TERMS:—Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 4, 1891.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The ground hog saw his shadow.

—Mrs. L. S. Wible, of Huntingdon, visited friends in Mapleton last week.

—Samuel Truax, of Pittsburgh, last week visited among friends in Mapleton.

—Peter Fry last Thursday moved to the house recently vacated by John A. Cree.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

—A cross-over switch was last week put in by foreman Gillam's men at the tower. This is a great convenience to local freights.

—Miss M. Belle Curfman, of Trough Creek, last week went to Colingdale, where she will locate. The ITEM was favored with a call from her before her departure.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Cassville, who fathfully discharged the duties of auditors' clerk, last week returned to his studies at the Medico-chirurgical institute at Philadelphia.

—J. K. Robley and J. M. Himes left on Monday for Tyrone where they will engage in the flour and feed business. Mr. Robley, who is one of Mapleton's best citizens, will not remove from town.

—W. W. Woods, miller at the Mapleton steam mills, last week moved from Huntingdon to D. C. Pheasant's house in the eastern end of town. Mr. Woods is a firstclass miller, and a good man. We welcome him to our community.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by A, B. Gillam.

—Harry Eade and wife, of Logan, Mifflin county, accompanied Mrs. Sarah Miller on her return home last Saturday. Mr. Eade returned home on Monday but Mrs. Eade will remain with her mother a few days. Mrs Miller has been quite poorly since her return.

—Superintendent Rudy visited our borough schools last Friday and seemed very much gratified with the working condition of the same. Up to that time he had visited nearly two hundred of the schools in the county and expects to finish his itinerary the present month.

—F. F. Robb has been appointed assistant engineer on middle division, Pennsylvania railroad, vice D. H. Lovell. Mr. Lovell has been promoted to the superintendency ot the Bedford division, vice George W. Creighton, who becomes superintendent of the Shamokin and Sunbury division. To date from February 1, 1891.

—H. H. Swope, E. Robley, sr., and George Eby, viewers appointed by the court, to view and vacate the part of a public road in Brady township leading from Bridgeport to Jackstown and known as the old turnpike attended to the duties of their appointment, Wednesday, January 28th. They rendered a favorable report.

—The first meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union of Huntingdon county will be held in the Presbyterian church in Birmingham on Friday morning, February 6th, next. An address of welcome will be delivered by Paul L. Wolfe, responded to by Rev. W. W. Anstadt. A public reception will be held in the evening and addresses will be made by H. R. Bender, D. D., of Altoona, and Rev. Geo. B. Stewart, of the First Presbyterian church, Harrisburg. A cordial welcome is extended to all those interested and engaged in the cause to come and meet.

Thanks.

Soloman Chilcote and wife, of Dudley, desire to return thanks, to Mrs. Philip Gosnel, of Cassville, Mrs. A. W. Wright, of Colfax, Mrs. J.C. Shaffer and Miss Jennie Wright, of Calvin, for a donation recently sent them by his daughter, Mrs. S. N. Baumgardner. The old gentleman is past sixty years of age and although in very poor health was much pleased to be so kindly remembered by his former friends.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Editor ITEM.

Last Thursday evening the writer received a card from J. K. Robley asking him to call at his home on that evening. We supposed that John wanted us to take supper with him on that particular evening; for when John has anything good to eat he does not like to eat it alone. But imagine our surprise when he brought out a fine suit of clothes and a beautiful silk hat, and said, "These are yours; sister Mattie collected the money with which to buy them." The gift is certainly appreciated and we return our heartfelt thanks to Miss Mattie Robley for soliciting the money and to the members of the U. B. church and all others who helped to bring about this pleasant surprise. Yours truly,

A. DAY.

Birthday Party.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boring, who makes her home with her son, Michael Boring, of Union township, is a remarkably well-preserved woman. She has full possession of all her senses, is stout of body and is very industrious. During the past year she pieced two quilts and the 91st anniversary of her birth was celebrated Tuesday, January 27th, by a quilting and birthday party. Over sixty of her neighbors and relatives gathered to celebrate the event and a royal good time was had. Mrs. Boring was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living. They are Mrs. Lydia Spiese, Mrs. Mary Goodman, and Mrs. Angeline Potter, of Huntingdon; J. D. Boring, of Mapleton; Michael Boring, of Union township, and David Boring, of Union county. These were all present except David. Besides these among the guests were Mrs. J. D. Boring and Mrs. James Montgomery, of Mapleton; Mrs. Mary Smith, L. K. Smith and family, Mrs. Rachel Sloan and family, Mrs. Harrison Oswalt, Mrs. Wm. Geissinger, Mrs. J. M. Broombaugh and family, and Miss Belle Pheasant, of Union township; Mrs. George Goodman and Mrs. Collabine, of Mill Creek, William Rupert and family, J. L. Rupert and family, Edward Rupert and family, Harry Rupert and family, Mrs. Michael Spiese, Mrs. Augustus Letterman, Alfred Speck and family, and Joseph Goodman, of Huntingdon, and a number of others whose names our informant could not recall. The ITEM wishes the venerable lady many returns of the happy occasion.

Local Institute.

A local institute wll be held in the Rockhill Furnace public school building on Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1891. All teachers and friends of education who can be present are cordially invited to attend. Do not wait for personal invitation.

The following program has been arranged by the committee:

1. How to obtain natural expression in Primary Reading.—Rosetta Cook, Ella Lockard, Roberta Repper, B. F. Chilcote, Charles Madden, Bruce Peterson and John Cromwell.

2. How do you cultivate habits of Observation and Attention?—Geo. E. Taylor, J. W. Harshbarger, W. W. Cutshall, Sallie Shoop and I. N. Swope.

3. How do you teach primary Geography?—J. M. Drake, Jennie Thompson, S. B. Taylor, Josie Shearer, Daniel Stains, Porter Briggs and Jeannette Leader.

4. Relation of Drawing to Education.—C. E. Kauffman, Kate McNeal, Martha Scott, C. M. Drake, Clara Garver, Ada Gifford and A. P. Silverthorn.

5. Personal Habits of Pupils.—Lulu Withers, Ettie Pheasant, Scott Madden, F. S. Brewster, C. W. Hiney and J. K. Leader.

6. The "Machine."—Prof. L. S. Shimmell.

7. Extent and character of Music in the school room.—S. J. Bierly, G. M. Cutshall, Lida Wilson, Allie Harper, and Laura Mothersbaugh.

8. Moral Responsibility of the teacher.—Supt. S. G. Rudy,

9. How far may a teacher cultivate Familiarity with pupils?—W. A. Crouse, A. B. Cunningham, Alford Bolinger, Clinton Filmlee, Frank Wible, Lewis Parsons.

Bring your Excell's School Songs with you. COMMITTEE.

DIED.

GEHRETT—In Cassville, Pa., Jan. 29, 1891, after a lingering illness, John Gehrett, aged 76 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Deceased was the greater portion of his life a prominent member of the Lutheran church. His wife, four children, namely, Rev. S. W. Gehrett, of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. C. Houck, of Latrobe, Mrs. Haffley, of Phœnixville, and Chambers, of Kansas, survive him. His funeral, which took place in Cassville on the 31st, was very largely attended. Rev. Adams officiated.

Recent Deaths.

JOHN M. STONEBRAKER.

John M. Stonebraker, father of Miss Lennie and W. H. Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, died at his home in Altoona on Sunday afternoon. Some time ago he received an injury to one of his hands which terminated in blood poisoning, the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Stonebraker was born at Coleraine Forge, Franklin township, Huntingdon county, on May 3, 1834, and was therefore aged 56 years, 8 months and 29 days. For the past twenty-five years he was a resident of Altoona, having been employed in various capacities by the railroad company. Latterly he had been employed as a clerk in the plumbing establishment of D. Wylie, in the Schenk block. In politics Mr. Stonebraker was a Republican, firm in his convictions and, possessing a fund of knowledge, he was an entertaining talker. Hs was a man generally esteemed and knowingly wronged no man. Deceased was twice married. He leaves a widow and three children, these latter being Lennie and Effie, and William Stonebraker. One brother, Westley Stonebraker, of Altoona, survives him, as do also two sisters—Mrs. Chaney and Mrs. Bice, of Huntingdon county. Mr. Stonebraker was a Mason, being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, of Huntingdon The remains were brought to Mill Creek yesterday evening on Mail, where they were interred.

THOMAS M. NIECE.

Thomas M. Niece, son of Captain M. Niece, of Altoona, Pa., died at Deadwood, South Dakota, on the 6th inst., in the 50th year of his age. He has been ailing with rheumatism for some months and about six weeks previous to his death received a stroke of paralysis which left him insensible for several hours. He rallied, however, and was able to be about until a few hours before his death, which was due to rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Niece was born in McVeytown in 1841. He enlisted and was elected second lieutenant of Company K, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers; afterward was promoted to adjutant of the regiment. He is survived by one son, a member of the United States marine corps. He was buried on the 8th inst. by the Keogh Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Deadwood, S. D.—*Altoona Tribune.*

JOHN GRAHAM.

John Graham, who has been suffering for many months with paralysis, died at the residence of George Palmer, Friday night, January 30, 1891. Mr. Graham was born in Mifflin county, in 1824, and was therefore aged about 67 years. He was first married to Louisa Diffenderfer, with whom he lived for about eleven years. To this union seven children were born, of whom four are living. They are Mrs. George Palmer, of Mapleton; Robert, whose whereabouts is unknown; Mrs. Jennie Sunderland, of Vineyard, and Edward Graham, of Philadelphia. His first wife dying, he married Mrs. Nancy Sloan, with whom he also lived eleven years. She died at the lock north of town about ten years ago. Since that time Mr. Graham has lived with Mrs. Palmer. Kind hands administered to him during his sufferings and his last days were made as comfortable as possible. Mr. Graham was a soldier in the late war, belonging to Co. F, 102 Pa. Inf. His remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery Saturday afternoon. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

School Report.

The fourth month of our borough schools closed last week. The work of the month is up to the standard. The number of visitors was above the average, but visitations from parents have not been as frequent as they should be. Following is the report of each school:

No. 3, I. N. Swope, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrolled,	12	13	25
Average attendance,	10	10	20
Per cent. of "	85	80	83

Visitors, 17.

The following pupils missed no time: Edgar E. Godard, Lawrence H. Fisher, Prudie C. Miller, Fannie Foreman, Katie Broombaugh, Cora Taylor.

No. 2, J. F. McClain, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled,	18	24	42
Average attendance,	11	19	30
Per cent. of "	72	78	75

Visitors, 22.

Pupils who missed no time: Howard Barclay, Alda Parker, Matilda Foreman, Bertha White, Emma McDonald, Dorothy Robley.

No. 1, Miss Fannie Isenberg, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled,	25	21	46
Average attendance,	20	17	37
Per cent of "	80	80	80

Visitors, 13.

Pupils who missed no time: Ada Wood, Wilber Yocum, Bruce Yocum, Charles W. Swope, John McHugh, Ray Godard, Vance White.

Mount Union.

The attendance of our public schools is good, which is gratifying both to patrons and teachers.

Mrs. John W. Black and son Edward, of Philadelphia, are visiting in town, the guests of Harvey Bennett.

Mrs. John Swayne and sister, Mrs. Rhodes, of Shirleysburg, visited at the residence of Mrs. R. Weams on Monday and Tuesday last.

Misses Jennie M. and Luetta Buckley, daughters of George Buckley, of this place, were quietly married last week to Geo. Huntzman and Amos Robenstein.

Cloyd Ewing, son of our merchant W. G. Ewing, was thrown off a sled last Thursday evening and received a broken limb. The little fellow is doing well at present.

On Thursday evening last we had a genuine thunder storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning which is a curious phenomena for this season of the year.

Miss Maud Hunter, of this place, left on Thursday evening last for Pittsburg, where she will attend the wedding of Miss Sallie Glover, who was once one of Mount Union's best looking girls.

Graham Walker, of this place, who is employed as a brakeman on the middle division of the P. R. R., was unfortunate in having his wrist injured while making up his train in Altoona on last Sunday a week.

Quite a number of our citizens who helped to elect Representative Lytle extol (?) the honorable gentleman for helping Senator J. D. Cameron to stay six more years in Washington. That's right, give it to him.

According to the *Times*, Dr. A. R. McCarthy of this place, has made an assignment to Isaac Taylor and W. C. Gayton for the benefit of his creditors. This is a sequel to the Gifford failure which happened some time ago.

Mrs. Geo. L. Fields, of this place, who has been in Harrisburg, where she was summoned two weeks ago by the serious illness of her son Edward, who is employed on the middle division of the P. R. R. as passenger brakeman, returned home on Friday evening, leaving Ed. much improved in health.

Master Frank Mahan met with quite an accident on Sunday afternoon. He was standing on the platform adjoining the station, when by some means or other he fell off and a large express truck standing near also feel off, striking the little fellow on the head and knocking some teeth out and fracturing the jaw-bone. At present he is getting along remarkably well.

JEWELER.

B. F. SHEIBLEY,

of Sheibley & Shaeffer, Jewelers, of McVeytown, will be at the Juniata House, in Mapleton,

Mouday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

February 9, 10 and 11,

and will do all kinds of repairing in his line. He will have on hand a full line of

Watches, Chains, Spectacles, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Engraving of all Kinds Neatly Done.

Work done neatly and thoroughly and at lowest living prices. Give him a call.

AGENTS WANTED

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INDIAN WARS,

By JAMES P. BOYD, A. M. A full account of all Indian wars for the past 30 years, including The Minnesota Massacre and its terrors; The Sioux Wars on the Missouri River and in Wyoming; The Wars of '68 and '69 with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes; Custer's War with the Comanches and Cheyennes; The Modoc War of 1873; Wars with Sitting Bull and other chiefs from 1876 to 1880; The Custer Massacre; The Nez Perces War; Sketches of leading chiefs and a complete history of

THE PRESENT WAR.

Over 300 pages. Cloth, $1.00; Paper covers, 50cts; Agent's outfit, 25cts. Everybody interested. Intense excitement everywhere. A thrilling book. Sells as fast as you can show it. Prices at which everybody can buy. A quick canvass will pay you big. Send 25cts. for outfit at once. Address,

FRANKLIN NEWS CO.,

720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

January 1, 1890.

On the above date I opened a new set of books. The experience of several years in the mercantile business in Mapleton has taught me the necessity of devising a

NEW PLAN

of credit. I have been too lenient with some, and have now determined to

DRAW the LINE.

I want honest, prompt-paying trade only, and by accepting none other, can do better by those who are never behind time in settling,

A Close Margin

of profit on all sales shall be my motto. I have opened a new set of books, have sent out many statements, and expect prompt settlements.

During the year 1891 my store will be stocked with the choicest goods the market will afford, which will be sold at a very reasonable profit. Give me a call. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. GILLAM.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

IN the New York Assembly two resolutions were introduced—one denouncing the Federal Elections bill and the other declaring that in the event of that bill becoming a law New York State would take no part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

THE first international convention of press clubs of the United States met at Pittsburg, Penn. The meeting was held in the Select Council Chamber, and prominent journalists from all over the country were present. The Mayor delivered an address of welcome.

AFTER several meetings at Meadville, Penn., the creditors of the Delamaters have concluded to accept the proposition made by the bankrupt bankers to pay fifty per cent. to their creditors in two years' time.

GEORGE H. ENGEMAN and four other managers of the Clifton (N. J.) race-track were fined and sentenced to State prison for one year for allowing poolselling on their track.

THE report of the House Committee on Canvass of the Votes in Connecticut was presented, declaring that there was no election of State officers except in the case of Staub, Controller; a resolution to that effect was adopted.

FREDERICK STEIN, brother-in-law of the present Mikado of Japan, died a few days ago in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York City, of a complication of diseases. He was forty-seven years of age, a German by birth, and had a most romantic and checkered career.

ON the day after the accident one hundred and six dead bodies were removed from the mammoth shaft of the Frick & Co. Coke Company at Mount Pleasant, Penn., as the result of the fire damp explosion. It was then estimated that a total of 151 miners had perished.

A LARGE ladle of molten steel in the Duquesne Steel Works was accidentally upset and the contents poured out upon four men, burning them to death. The Duquesne Steel Works are fifteen miles from Pittsburg, Penn., up the Monongahela River.

ALBERT H. LADNOR, at present one of the city magistrates, has been nominated for Mayor by the Democratic City Convention of Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. JAMES R. NASON, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., got a verdict in Boston, Mass., against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company of $13,500 for injuries sustained in a collision at Passumpsic in January, 1889.

BY the premature explosion of a blast at the Bangor Excelsior Slate Company, Belvidere, N. J., A. E. Rowland, Superintendent, and James Rowland, workman, were instantly killed. Both were married men and leave families.

HUGHES and Buttner, the bogus divorce lawyers of New York City, were sentenced to five and seven years' imprisonment respectively.

WILLIAM W. KINGSLEY, one of the officials in the Custom House in Richford. Vt., recently committed suicide by hanging in his barn. Despondency was the cause.

THE bill providing for Rapid Transit in New York City was passed by both Senate and House at Albany, and sent to the Governor for approval.

South and West.

CHRIS ABRAMSON, aged thirty-five years, wanted to marry Mamie Ronnigan at Westport, Minn., and because she refused he shot her dead, then blew out his own brains. The parties were well connected.

BOTH Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature elected William F. Vilas to succeed John S. Spooner as United States Senator by a strict party vote. The Republican members voted for Senator Spooner.

WHEN the new administration took charge of the Texas General Land Office the accounts of the Receiver of the office, O. H. Hollingsworth, were found short about $12,000.

THE first stake was driven and the first spadeful of earth was turned on the Lake Front for the World's Fair in Chicago, Ill. The digging was begun for the laying of the foundation of a temporary building to be used by the chief of construction and his assistants during the erection of the Fair buildings proper.

ROBERT DOTSON and John Banks fell under the wheels of a passenger train at Memphis, Tenn., and were instantly killed. The men were stealing a ride.

A SPECIAL train, conveying about 400 United States soldiers to Fort Riley from the Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Agency, collided with a passenger train at Florence, Kan. Sergeant Schortbat and Private Meil were killed and twenty others wounded.

CHARLES MILLER, aged fifteen, who murdered two boys named Fisbaugh and Emerson in a freight car within the borders of Wyoming, while they were en route from their home in St. Joseph to Denver, has been sentenced to be hanged on March 20.

A PICTURE of one of the farmers' members in the Illinois Legislature was recognized by prisoners in an Ohio penitentiary as that of a paroled convict who never returned.

BY the caving of the roof of a mine chamber at Ameret, Mo., two men were killed and five buried under debris.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. DIETZ, assistant surgeon, United States Army, and his wife were found dead at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Cal. Captain Dietz first shot his wife and then himself with a double barrelled shotgun.

A DARING safe robbery was committed at Saltillo, Tenn. The safe of Craver & Williamson, merchants, was cracked by dynamite, and several thousand dollars stolen. The explosion awoke a number of citizens, but the burglars escaped in a skiff down the Tennessee River.

A BLIZZARD raged west and north of Chicago, Ill.; railroad travel was greatly hindered by snow.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, died recently at Grand Junction, Col., of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was the founder of the city, and unmarried.

ALL the fruit canneries of California, with one exception, have agreed to form a corporation to last fifty years.

THE long deadlock of the Montana Legislature is over. The Democrats have the organization and the Republicans have a majority of one.

H. C. KEEBLE, a prominent resident of Selma, Ala., is missing. He had failed for $250,000. It is believed he is in Mexico, and it is suspected that he fled with the proceeds of 6000 bales of cotton consigned to him by neighboring planters.

THE boiler of Rean & Henry's saw mill, at Overton, Texas, exploded, killing Billy Henry and Dan Tucks, and fatally injuring John Austen, all colored.

AN overloaded boat from the Ruece, in San Francisco (Cal.) Bay, capsized, precipitating nine sailors into the water. Three of them—William Blum, William Murray and Stephen Tide—were drowned.

COLONEL GEORGE S. MANN, a veteran of the Mexican war, died a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal., at the age of ninety-three years.

IN the Nevada Legislature Senator Jones was re-elected United States Senator for the third time, receiving fifty-four votes out of sixty.

AT Jefferson City, Mo., the Senate passed a resolution similar to that adopted by the House a week ago, pledging that branch not to appropriate any money for the World's Fair should the Federal Election Force bill become a law.

THE Government Board of Control selected a site for the Federal exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill. The building is to be placed upon a plot of thirteen acres on the lake shore in Jackson Park, opposite Fifty-ninth street. The main building will cover four acres. The structure will be of stone, iron and glass.

THERE were but six men under ground at the time the fire broke out in the Chapin

Washington.

A CONSCIENCE contribution of $150 in a letter postmarked New York City has been received at the Treasury Department.

SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL SEAY, JR., mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., and four were saved. Jeremiah Bennett and Thomas Edwards were found by the rescuing parties, but died shortly after being brought to the surface.

Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, has been detailed by Secretary Proctor as Professor of Military Science at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla.

THE President gave a reception and dinner to the Supreme Court Justices. Mrs. McKee took the place of Mrs. Harrison, who is suffering from a severe cold. Covers for forty-seven were laid.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER made his reply in the Behring Sea case before the United States Supreme Court.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE concluded his argument before the Supreme Court in behalf of the British Government, the petitioners in the Behring Sea case.

THE Navy Department has been informed that the trial of the San Francisco was highly satisfactory and successful.

FOURTEEN Sioux Indians in charge of Special Agent Lewis have arrived in Washington, and are guarded against interviewers at their boarding houses.

SECRETARY WINDOM on the day before his death sent to the House of Representatives a letter urging prompt action on the bill providing for a new Mint building at Philadelphia, Penn.

THE body of Secretary Windom was removed from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and taken to Washington; flags were at half-mast and different bodies passed resolutions of respect and sympathy. The body was met at Washington by the President and Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet.

BOTH branches of Congress adjourned as a mark of respect to Secretary Windom, who had been a member both of the Senate and the House.

THE Secretary of the Interior has issued an order directing that all persons engaged in quarrying stone on the Cherokee Strip be removed therefrom as intruders. He has further directed that all persons not having proper authority be prevented from entering the strip on any pretext whatever.

THE Navy Department is informed that the engines of the gunboat Concord developed 3404.529 horse power on her recent trial trip, being 4.529 horse power in excess of the contract requirements.

Foreign.

THE cashier and clerk of the People's Bank at Csaba, Hungary, committed suicide on the discovery of extensive embezzlements committed by them.

A YOUNG English woman suffering from consumption, who was treated by the Koch method in Berlin for two weeks, has since then died at Cannes, France, of blood poisoning.

THE French squandron cruising in the waters of New Zealand has been ordered to Chili.

SENOR FELIPE POEY, the Cuban philosopher and naturalist, is dead. He was born in Havana in 1802.

DISPATCHES from Greece tell of a horrible disaster wrought by an avalanche. One of these huge masses of snow, ice and earth came rolling down from the mountains upon the town of Athamana, killing twenty-five persons outright, injuring many others, and destroying eighty houses.

SOME election riots occurred at Gallegos, Spain, with fatal results. During the disturbances three persons were shot and killed.

IT is reported that Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, is dead.

THE great railroad strike in Scotland has at last collapsed, and the leaders of the strikers are treating with the officials of the different companies with the view of securing for the men their former places.

ADVICES have reached Cairo, Egypt, of a terriffic storm at Massowah, which was succeeded by disastrous floods. Over 100 persons on the island of Massowah lost their lives, and the loss to property is something enormous.

THROUGH the breaking of its tongue, a sleigh in which were seated Thomas Ripley and Lightholder Steinthope was precipitated into the river Credit in Ontario, Canada. Both men were drowned.

THE Scotch strikers have resumed work on all the Scotch railroads, with the exception of the Caledonian Road.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Member of the British Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at London. His end was quiet and peaceful. He was born in 1833. He was a noted atheist.

EIGHT gypsies were buried in a sudden snowdrift in Moravia, and two died before relief reached them.

INGALLS DEFEATED.

Kansas Elects Pfeffer as His Successor in the Senate.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: Promptly at 12 o'clock the Senate filed into the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of joining the House in joint convention to elect a United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls. Lieutenant Governor Felt took the chair and called the House to order.

The roll of both bodies was called at once and resulted as follows: William Pfeffer, 101; John J. Ingalls, 58; Blair, 3; Morrill, 1; Kelly, 1. The chair then declared William Pfeffer Senator-elect to succeed John J. Ingalls. The result was received with applause from the Alliance members.

For the first time in the history of the State a United States Senator has been chosen who owes no allegance to the Republican party, and who was elected without its aid. The vote is substantially the same as taken in each House separately.

LATER NEWS.

BARKER BROS. & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, Penn., who assigned during the recent stringency in the money market, effected a settlement, and resumed business under the firm name of Barker & Co.

GOVERNOR HILL signed the bill giving Rapid Transit to New York City.

FRANK BUTLER, ex-tax collector for Ridley Township, Delaware County, Penn., has fled, and a deficit in his accounts of $7100 has been discovered.

AN accident at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg, Penn., caused the death of John C. Beck, a boss rigger, and John Engleman. They were in a cage eighty-five feet from the ground, placing in position a quarter section of a lip ring weighing 2000 pounds, when the cable snapped and the cage dropped. Both men were almost instantly killed.

ALASKA COLLIERY, at Mount Carmel, Penn., the Reading Coal and Iron Company's largest mine, suspended operations indefinitely, throwing out of employment 700 hands. Bellmore and Morris Ridge mines have also been compelled to suspend, owing to a scarcity of cars.

A DISASTROUS fire visited Charlotte, N. C., and the entire business portion of the city narrowly escaped destruction. Loss about $100,000.

THE mother of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees died a few days ago at Veedersburg, Ind., at the age of eighty-nine years.

MR. WITTER, Speaker of the Republican House in Montana, is dead; his death leaves the House a tie politically.

THE riots at Carbon Hill, Ala., are still in progress, and two companies of State troops have been ordered to the scene by Governor Jones. Not less than eight or ten colored men have been killed.

BURGLARS entered the Diamond Palace at San Francisco, Cal., the other night and stole $7500 worth of diamonds without disturbing the sleeping watchman. There is no clue to the thieves.

THERE was a large number of callers at the family home of the Windoms on the day before the funeral, and all who desired to do so were permitted to view the body of the dead Secretary as it lay in state.

THE War Department has instituted a system of inquiry at the Indian agencies, the results of which are intended to give the authorities a better acquaintance with the Indians. Five army officers have been detailed at as many agencies to observe the attitude of the Indians and the nature of their grievances, as well as to ascertain their strength.

SINCE the system of examination for promotion has been adopted for the army, 143 officers have been examined, of which number eleven have been found physically incapacitated.

JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER, the great painter, died in Paris, France. He was born in 1813.

A FIERCE storm caused considerable damage in and about Dublin, Ireland, and a terrific gale swept over the Irish Sea. A number of small craft foundered during the storm in Queenstown Harbor.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Prime Minister, has resigned.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE, Chief of Staff of the German Army, has resigned at the request of Emperor William.

IN remote parts of France the rural postmen are refusing to go on their routes for fear of being attacked by wolves. Near Metz the wolves are very ravenous, and sixteen of the bloodthirsty animals have been killed.

AN interesting series of experiments has been ordered by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The purpose is to ascertain the practicability and cost of extending the free delivery service to small towns.

THE MARKETS.

5 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	4 60	@	5 60
Lambs	6 50	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	3 75	@	4 00
Dressed	4	@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 20
Patents	5 00	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07⅛	@	1 08⅞
Rye—State	81	@	82
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	95
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	61½	@	63
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	55½
Mixed Western	50	@	54
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	90	@	95
Lard—City Steam	5.55	@	5.60c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24½
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	22
Factory	9	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10¼
Skims—Light	8	@	8½
Western	7½	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	26	@	26½

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 80	@	3 85
Flour—Winter Patent	4 50	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 08
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	56½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	50
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	96

BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	20	@	21

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7¼
Sheep—Live weight	—	@	4¼
Lambs	6½	@	7
Hogs—Northern	4⅛	@	4⅛

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Jan	99	@	99¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Jan	59	@	59¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	49½
Potatoes	95	@	1 15
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

The Ski of the Norsemen.

I failed to discover among the tracks of snowshoes in Central Park during the deep snow any indication that the wooden snowshoe, or "ski" of the far North is in use here. It is a marvelously effective implement, if such it may be called, upon the feet of him who is skilled in its use. The ski may be eight feet long, and it is usually from three to four inches broad at the widest point. Beneath the foot it is an inch thick, and it tapers before and behind to a sharp edge. In front it turns up almost vertically for about an inch. The under side is polished to the glibness of glass. The wearers of the ski are called "skilobners." Their performances in Scandinavia and Greenland are marvelous, and a recent explorer of the latter country says it would have been almost impossible to prosecute his work without the use of the ski. Skilled skilobners make from eight to twelve miles an hour, and daring ones sometimes takes leaps from sixty to ninety feet long on sharp declivities where the perpendicular descent is as much as thirty feet.—*New York Star.*

The Annoying Hang Nail.

A small and almost imperceptible hang-nail often involves the owner of the hand which bears it in an endless amount of annoyance and vexation. It is the general rule that the nails that are the least attended are better than those that are cortinually doctored. Manicure treatment once a week is about right. The man who cuts a hang-nail in nine cases out of ten lays the way for a much more vigorous successor. Satisfactory results are almost always obtained by adopting the habit of pushing the skin back from the nail after washing the hands. The dry end of the towel should be taken, and the skin pressed bock wherever it overruns the nail. This breaks the adhesiveness to the nail and makes hang-nails impossible. Where the skin is allowed to grow fast to the nail trouble invariably results, because the nail in growing out pulls the skin with it, and when it breaks from the tension the hang-nail is formed. —*New York Journal.*

Plate Glass Casting Table.

The casting table of a plate glass factory is about twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide and seven inches thick. Strips of iron on each side afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness of the plate to be cast. The molten glass is poured on the table and the roller passing from end to end spreads the glass to a uniform thickness. The glass, after cooling rapidly, is transferred to the annealing oven, where it remains several days. When taken out it is very rough and uneven, and in that state is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desired rather than transparency. The greater part of the glass, however, is ground, smoothed and polished.—*Chicago News.*

Everybody a Skin Breather.

A scientific gentleman of Buenos Ayres, M. Cobes, has discovered that all living animals breathe through their skins as well as through their lungs. Hypodermic injections of oxygen into their skin are taken up by the capillaries of the system in the same manner as when oxygen is breathed through the lungs. The practical part of the discovery is that M. Cobes thinks the hypodermic respiration will become of great use in lung diseases.

Do you wish to know how to have *no steam*, and not half the usual *work* on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of *Dobbins's Electric Soap*, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

SHROVE TUESDAY is a legal holiday in Alabama and Louisiana.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS of pounds is the estimated yearly production of paper.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES SURELY.

SPRAINS.

Ohio & Miss. Railway. Office President and General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio
"My foot suddenly turned and gave me a very severely sprained ankle. The application of St. Jacobs Oil resulted at once in a relief from pain."
W. W. PEABODY, Prest. & Gen'l Man'gr.

BRUISES.

746 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, Md., Jan'y 18, 1890.
"I was bruised badly in hip and side by a fall and suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me." WM. C. HARDEN, Member of State Legislature.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

NYNU—5

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail, post-paid, One pack. 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20, 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Is Your Child Sick.

S. S. S. gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children.

NEVER WITHOUT IT.

About three years ago my little boy three years old was confined to his bed with what the doctors pronounced inflammatory rheumatism in his left leg. He complained of severe pains all the time, extending to his hips. I tried several remedies but they did him no good. A neighbor whose little son had been afflicted the same way, recommended S. S. S. After taking two bottles my little boy was completely cured, and has been walking one and a quarter miles to school every day since. I keep S. S. S. in my house all the time, and would not be without it. S. J. CHESHIRE, Easton, Ga.

It is perfectly harmless, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

"HE DID IT."

"By using the K-WREN Remedies I have cured all the colds in my family, and in the vicinity for miles around, including babies threatened with croup."—E. G. ROBERTS, Vergennes, Vt.

K-WREN Cough Balsam and Troches cure hoarseness in a few minutes, bad coughs and colds over night. Balsam, 50c.; Troches, 10 and 25c. By mail or druggists. M. B. KEEP & CO., 63 E. 13th St., N.Y.

Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with **comfort.** Worn *night* and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to
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FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

CATARRH
—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. ——*It is Quickly Absorbed.*
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and *reliable* Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEATH AT THE FEAST.

Secretary Windom Suddenly Expires in New York City.

Falling Back Dead Just After He Had Made an Address.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died at eleven minutes past ten o'clock a few nights ago in a small serving room adjoining the banquet hall at Delmonico's, in New York City, where but a few minutes before he had finished delivering the speech of the evening at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The scene was the most dramatic and tragically sensational ever witnessed at an occasion of festivity in that city.

Secretary Windom, after finishing his speech, standing in front of the table of the guests of honor in the glittering banquet hall, sank slowly into his chair, the seat of honor, being the first to the right of the President of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Few noticed that he was affected in any unusual way. Applause in hearty rounds for his speech was still at its height.

The Secretary had spoken with particular energy and clearness. His form was erect and his face aglow with what seemed the flush of health at its best in ripe manhood. Every modulation of his voice and every gesture indicated the speaker who had himself and his subject under perfect control.

After the Secretary had gained his seat he sat for perhaps three minutes as if half dazed, and then his head sank slowly forward.

Dr. S. A. Robinson, of West Brighton, Staten Island, who sat facing the Secretary at one of the longitudinal tables, was the first to notice the change in the Secretary's condition.

Secretary Windom's head had meanwhile sunk almost to his breast. His eyes were opening and closing spasmodically.

Dr. Robinson stepped quickly over to the Secretary, but before he reached Mr. Windom's side the Secretary swayed in his chair and then slid from it half way to the floor. Mr. Windom had lighted a cigar just before sitting down, and the cigar dropped from his hand.

Others in the room now noticed the condition of the Secretary. There was an involuntary movement of those sitting nearest to start forward, and Judge W. H. Arnoux, who had begun to speak after Secretary Windom, stopped suddenly.

He and ex-Secretary of State Bayard, who sat next to Secretary Windom, sprang to his side. Every one of the 250 and odd gentlemen at the tables was now aware that something unusual had happened.

One moan came from Secretary Windom's lips as his startled friends strove to relieve him. He stretched forth his hand, seized a tumbler filled with water and hastily swallowed a mouthful. It was probably his last conscious act. He gasped for breath. The glass fell from his nerveless grasp.

So intense was the silence that reigned in the chamber that it seemed almost as loud as a death knell upon a church bell. Then followed another painful gasp; his head dropped forward further.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who sat near by, had by this time joined the others who were at the stricken man's side.

They lifted him to his feet, deathly pale. He was carried into the serving room behind the banquet hall, and everything was done to resuscitate him. It was fruitless. At eleven minutes past ten he was pronounced dead by Dr. Robinson and Dr. Durant, who had come to the former's assistance. The tears coursed down the cheeks of ex-Secretary Bayard. Mr. J. S. Colgate, the banker, Secretary Windom's lifelong friend, wept like a child. Mr. C. M. Hendley, Mr. Windom's private secretary, was completely unnerved. For five minutes the Secretary lay on the table without a sign of life.

At eleven minutes past ten o'clock, just eleven minutes after Secretary Windom had been stricken down, Dr. Robinson, whose ear had been pressed close to the breast of the inanimate form to catch the faintest sound of the beating of the heart, stepped back and said in a tone of inexpressible sadness:

"He is dead."

A tablecloth was spread over the face of the dead man to shield it from obtrusive eyes and the company of watchers left the room.

Then Judge Arnoux returned slowly and sadly to the banquet hall and announced that Secretary Windom's voice had been heard for the last time in that or any other gathering. The assemblage broke up in confusion.

The News Received in Washington.

The gay world of Washington was assembled at the home of the Postmaster-General when news came of the death of Secretary Windom in New York. This was about 10.30 P. M., and within a few moments the reception had come to an abrupt close, and the guests, with the exception of the personal friends, all departed.

There was great consternation among the large crowd in the two parlors of the Wanamaker mansion when the news came, and one of the first guests to hear it was Mrs. Windom, as the President sought her side at the earliest possible moment, and broke the sad tidings to the bereaved widow.

While they were leaving the house the news of the Secretary's death was spreading like wildfire about the city. Official notices were sent to all the public officials, and a hasty conference was called at the White House. Notices of the death were posted in the telegraph offices, where they were read as theatregoers passed up Fifteenth street after the play. In ten minutes the news was in every hotel and public place in the city, and knots of people were soon on the street.

Mrs. Windom's daughters and Miss Colgate, of New York, accompanied her to the Wanamaker reception, and it was just 11:15 when these ladies returned to their home on Massachusetts avenue, where Chief Clerk Brackett of the Treasury Department was awaiting them.

In ten minutes the President, Secretary Proctor and Postmaster-General Wanamaker dashed up and entered the house. Soon many other friends came and endeavored to calm the grief of the widow and orphans.

The utmost surprise was expressed by everybody unacquainted with the Secretary's private life, as Mr. Windom was the last man in public life in Washington who was thought likely to die suddenly.

He had every appearance of good health; he was temperate in his living and habits and very domestic in his tastes. It is well known to his intimate friends, however, that for several years Mr. Windom had suffered from heart disease, and for many months he had been under treatment by a Philadelphia physician.

It is also a fact that for several months the Secretary had been fearful that he would be attacked by disease, and therefore he was accompanied constantly by his Secretary, Mr. Hendley, who never failed to walk with him to and from his office, and at all times to be by his side.

The Secretary's family consisted of a married son and two young daughters who have but recently made their bow to society. The son lives in Washington, and is in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Marine Department. A few months ago his little son died and the residence of the grandfather was therefore closed for a week. It has since been reopened to the social world, and on the day of her husband's death, Mrs. Windom held one of her most crowded and brilliant Wednesday afternoons.

Mr. Windom's Career.

Mr. Windom was a short, stocky man, nearly sixty-four years old. His parents had lived in Virginia, but migrated from there early in the century to Belmont County, Ohio, and there the future Republican politician and financier was born. He was brought up on a farm, went to the common schools, and then the academy at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1850. Two years later he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County. Three years after this he moved to Winona, Minn., and from that time until a few years ago Minnesota was the State in which he made his home and found the political support that put him in high office and made him, according to Roscoe Conkling, an available candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party.

Soon after settling in Minnesota young Windom joined the Republican party and made himself well known as a stump speaker. In 1858 he was sent to the House of Representatives at Washington. His services there extended over a period of ten years, much of his work being done in the Committees on Public Lands and Expenditures, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and on the Special Committee on the Rebellious States. In 1870 he was appointed United States Senator to fill an unexpired term, and twice afterward he was elected for a full term. He held the office until 1881, when President Garfield made him Secretary of the Treasury.

Upon the accession of Arthur to the Presidency, Mr. Windom resigned his Secretaryship and soon after was elected by the Minnesota Legislature to fill his unexpired term in the Senate. A strong opposition was created against him, however, in his own party, and his leadership in Minnesota and general influence as a factor in Northwest politics were bitterly attacked. His enemies triumphed and he was defeated for renomination.

From comparative obscurity, he emerged when President Harrison invited him to take the portfolio of the Treasury Office.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING KALAKAUA'S name meant "Day of Battle."

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL will visit this country in the spring.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT considered 250 words a good day's work in composition.

PRESIDENT LYMAN J. GAGE, of the Chicago World's Fair Board, has resigned.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S income is $684 per hour, day and night, Sundays included.

MRS. ABRAM S. HEWITT heads an association in New York to enable women to study law.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has often said: "I should wish to be a journalist were I not a King."

THE only physician in the next United States Senate will be Dr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, rides on horseback to and from the State House every day.

THE late Duke of Bedford owned 86,000 acres of land in Great Britain, including a square mile of London itself.

THE German Emperor's youngest son was baptized recently in Berlin, receiving the name of Joachim Josef Humbert.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S present hobby, according to an interviewer, is a little wren, which flies about his room and eat out of his hand.

ELECTRICIAN THOMAS A. EDISON is said to regard his deafness as a blessing in disguise. It enables him to think and plan in perfect quiet.

IT is said of Queen Victoria that no other woman in the world accepts and accomplishes during every twenty-four hours so many tasks as does her Imperial Majesty.

MRS. MAY FRENCH SHELDON, who is to lead an expedition to the Congo in Stanley's footsteps, is a physician of no mean ability, and has also won a reputation as an author and sculptor.

AT the very hour when her brother, Walter A. Abell, was dying in Baltimore, his sister, Mary Abell, was taking the veil in the chapel of the Convent of the Visitation, in Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BERRY, who had command of the expedition sent out to relieve the Arctic explorer De Long, is now stationed at Memphis, Tenn., in charge of the light-house district.

JAY GOULD goes to bed every night at ten o'clock, does not drink tea or coffee, eats with great regularity and takes admirable care of his health, but the pace of Wall street has told upon him nevertheless.

DURING the forty-nine years of his life the Prince of Wales has drawn $16,500,000 from the public treasury of Great Britain, and his debts, it is said, now amount to about $8,000,000. He continues to grow stout and gray.

THE fortune of Mme. Barrios, the widow of the Central American Dictator, now amounts to $6,000,000. In addition to her monetary possessions she has six children and is herself as fresh and youthful-looking as a young girl.

THE Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing that 10,976,842 proof gallons of distilled spirits were used in the arts, manufactures and medicines during the year ending December 31, 1889, of which 6,745,152 gallons were alcohol.

THE number of national banks in the South is 590, with an aggregate capital of $90,763,705, an increase during last year of 104 banks and $10,935,000 in capital. Only two Southern national banks failed during the year 1890.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY has 9275 breweries.

THE war is over in Buenos Ayres.

JAPAN has over 11,000 electric lights.

TERRIFIC snow storms prevailed in Russia.

MISSISSIPPI has a girls' industrial college.

THERE is another dynamite scare in England.

NATURAL gas has been discovered in Chicago.

AN epidemic of smallpox is raging in Texas.

SPAIN is experiencing extremely cold weather.

THE River Seine has flooded Brussels, Belgium.

HEAVY snow storms are reported throughout Greece.

VIENNA, Austria, now boasts a population of 1,300,000.

THE Italian deficit for 1891 was estimated at $12,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., now has ten electric street railways in actual operation.

MEN, women and children are reported starving in Galway, Ireland.

THERE are one thousand more men teaching school in Ohio than women.

IT is possible that Germany may repeal the prohibition against American pork.

THE English Court went into mourning ten days for Prince Baudouin, of Belgium.

CANADA imported more than a million tons of American anthracite coal in 1890.

THERE were 2213 locomotives built in the United States in 1890, against 1860 in 1889.

OFFICIAL report is made that the invested funds of Harvard College amount to $7,121,854.

THE present population of the world is estimated by a British scientist at 1,468,000,000

THE Supreme Court of Illinois decided that a felon could not waive his trial by jury.

THE Chilian Revolutionists are reported to have plenty of funds and are gaining headway.

THE City Council of St. Louis, Mo., has passed the bill for a new Union Depot to cost $800,000.

A *peculiar* fact with reference to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is, that, unlike sarsaparillas and other blood medicines, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May, the "Discovery" works equally well *all the year round*, and in all cases of blood-taints or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold through druggists.

Why? Because it's sold on a *peculiar plan*, and you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated vegetable extract, put up in large bottles; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; is pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water.

50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to 100% Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

The Convenience of Solid Trains

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via any other first-class line.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Cause of Rheumatism

An acid which exists in sour milk and cider, called lactic acid, is believed by physicians to be the cause of rheumatism. Accumulating in the blood, it attacks the fibrous tissues in the joints, and causes agonizing pains. What is needed is a remedy to neutralize the acid, and to so invigorate the kidneys and liver that all waste will be carried off. We can honestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for these purposes. It has cured others of rheumatism and it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 3 BOXES FOR 65 CTS. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

$2.50 PER DAY SURE!

Can be made easy by any energetic person selling "CHAMPION PASTE STOVE POLISH." No brush required. No hard labor. No dust or dirt. Always ready for use. An article every housekeeper will buy. 216,000 packages sold in Philadelphia. Exclusive agency for one or more counties given competent person. Write to-day, enclosing stamp for particulars. You will never regret it. Address CHAMPION CO., 44 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

999 LADIES WANTED to send for Madame Patti's Key to Beauty. Price, including four premiums, 25 cents only. C. W. Heineken, Agent, 150 Cator Ave., Greenville, N. J.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly trught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

For an Investment Buy a Lot in Chicago. Free Maps & guides to city with prices & terms for our property V. M. Williams, 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago

CRAZY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N. J.

PATENTS E. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ③

N Y N U—5

DO NOT SUFFER!

Frost-Bitten Hands or Feet are Painful, so are Sprains and Bruises.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT

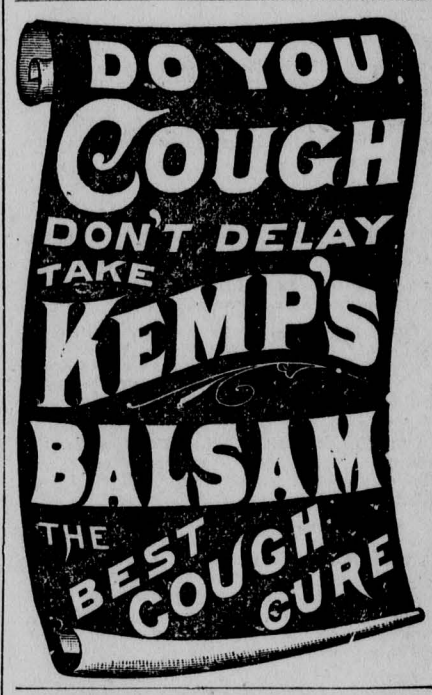
Applied immediately acts like a charm.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED THAT IT IS SO.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price, 25 and 50 cents.

DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.



GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Does Your HEAD-ACHE? Are You Nervous?

BROMO-SELTZER IS A GUARANTEED CURE

Trial Size 10c. at all Druggists or sent by mail prepaid. EMERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

"PUNCH" says "ought to be done?—Ought stands for nothing." The house ought to be cleaned with *Sapolio*. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning and be convinced.

"IGNORANCE of the law excuses no man," and ignorance is no excuse for a dirty house or greasy kitchen. Better clean them in the old way than not at all; but the modern and sensible way is to use SAPOLIO on paint, on floors, on windows, on pots and pans, and even on statuary. To be ignorant of the uses of SAPOLIO is to be behind the age.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Little Trough Creek.

On each of four adjoining farms in this valley have been killed as many beeves during the passed month as dressed in the aggregate 2250 pounds.

The spelling at Pine Grove on last Tuesday night was quite good, as was the order, with the exception of a few on the outside. I greatly fear some will get into trouble soon if they don't mend their ways.

Barton Greenland's barn roof broke in on Tuesday last. It was a good shaved-shingle roof, nearly new. A couple of defective rafters caused the break, and it was the most complete wreck of the kind that I have ever seen.

The recent melting of the beautiful has so swollen our creek that the teacher and children on the east side of the creek in Sheridan district have to be taken to and from school on horseback. There ought to be a foot bridge at this point, not only for the accommodation of the district but for footmen as well, who often have to trouble the farmers on either side and are otten delayed to a great disadvantage.

We have had fair sledding in this valley since the roads were shoveled open on the 29th of December, but during the past two weeks the road from the foot of the hill at the mouth of Smith valley to George Miller's has not been fit to haul a load over. This is simply for want of judgment in keeping said road in proper shape, the evinence of which is right there. A part of said piece of road has a ditch on the upper side of sufficient size to catch the water that comes off and out of the hill above the road. On this part of the road sledding has been good enough to haul reasonable loads while the water runs into and lies on the balance of the road meeting the snow and ice and making mud in midwinter. If the next supervisor will accept the suggestion of Mr. George Miller and make a good sized ditch on the upper side of this piece of road and put in a few trunks at the right places to convey the water to the lower side, and should we be favored with snow next winter as we have been this we will not be compelled to unload at the foot of the hill and wagon from there to Mapleton on account of a half mile of bad road. It might be a very good thing for the township to elect Mr. Miller as one of the supervisors.

Calvin.

Leonard Gosnell is ill with la grippe.

There are several cases of la grippe in this valley at present.

Miss Ettie Swope, whose illness we mentioned last week, is rapidly recovering.

A. L. Shore, of Huntingdon, was among the visitors to our valley last week.

Mrs. Catharine Foust, of near Huntingdon, is visiting her brothers, Simeon, J. C. and A. W. Wright, and many other friends in this valley.

Prof. Giffin is having excellent success with his singing class at this place. It is hoped he will work a revolution in the way of singing in this vicinity.

During the latter part of last week the water of Trough creek was spread over the marsh, which made travel very inconvenient at the crossing below J. C. Wright's farm.

Our neighbors, A. W. Wright and Ephraim Chilcott, had to kill their splendid Shepherd dogs one day last week because they killed several of Mr. Chilcott's sheep.

Owing to the inclement weather on last Wednesday the debate at Locust Grove was postponed, and J. O. Smith entertained the few persons who had gathered there with one of his favorite lectures, after which his school treated the audience to some fine vocal music.

Several of our young folks—three sled loads in all—attended the spelling at Pine Grove on last Tuesday evening, and report having had a good time. J. C. Gosnell had the honor of spelling down every person who participatad in the spelling. James knows how to do it.

The roads between this place and Mill Creek are very bad, especially that portion which lies in the hollow between the Lone Star school house and river bridge above Mill Creek. Our accommodating mail carrier, Rindlaub, tells us he has thrown several parties out of his sled recently in crossing one of the chucks in the last named section of road. Our supervisor is now, we are informed, endeavoring to repair the bad places in this road, but finds it a very difficult undertaking at this season of the year.

Saltillo.

Mrs. B. W. Beck is visiting relatives at Shade Gap.

Mrs. Boyer Senft was visiting at Rockhill last week.

Robert Giffin, of Mifflin county, is visiting his aged mother and relatives at this place.

Creveling Drake, who has been teaching school near Shirleysburg, is home on a brief visit.

Rev. Wm. Burrows still continues his meeting at Meadow Green and is having marked success.

Quite a number of our young people have been attending the protracted meeting at Cornelius chapel.

Messrs. Lightner, Kerr and Bowser, of Shirleysburg, are here for the purpose of hunting for a short time.

Rev. T. J. Bradford left Saltillo Sunday afternoon and administered the ordinance of Baptism in Three Springs.

News reached us last Thursday of the death of John Gehrett, of Cassville, Pa. Mr. Gehrett suffered terribly with that dreaded disease, dropsy.

The administration of the ordinance of Baptism was administered to four candidates in Saltillo on last Sunday morning, at the "Pool of Bethesda."

Your compositor made a mistake in your last issue in saying two had applied for membership in the M. E. church, when it should have read eight.

The Sunday-school of the M. E. church numbered over 70 pupils on last Sunday morning. The school is in a flourishing condition and is rapidly growing in numbers.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint*.

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

MUNN & CO.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
AGENCY for
PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free*. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Something Old.

We have been endeavoring for almost one year to move the surplus stock that was on hand when we took possession on the 18th day of February, 1890. Every man, woman and child in this community knew at that time that our stock in many departments was crowded. We have succeeded beyond our expectations at the time of beginning. We have moved several thousand dollars worth out. We still have some left on hands, consisting of a few Horse Blankets, and also

Wool & Cotton Bed Blankets,

Boots and Shoes, odds and ends in Queensware, and Hats and Caps. We have about 36 pieces of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests—remnants of broken suits. Also, Underwear, both Wool and Cotton, together with

Cashmeres, Flannels, Mixed

and Cotton Dress Goods, and about 500 yards Calicos, all of which must and will be sold, regardless of cost, before the first day of March, 1891.

Something New!

We are receiving a complete line of Dry Goods, consisting of Cashmeres in the various and latest colors, Dress and Apron Ginghams, Calicos, Sateens, Ticking, Muslins, etc. We also crary a full line of

Groceries, Dried Fruits,

Bottled and Canned Goods. We have as fine a Syrup as you will find in the market. We have the cheaper Syrups also. Fish, Meat, etc.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR ALL

Marketable Produce.

Also, parties putting in Cross Ties we will mark, care and pay for when taken up and paid for by the R. R. Co.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cnre, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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